

T H E
PHYSICAL FRIEND;
POINTING OUT THE
S Y M P T O M S

Of every DISTEMPER incident to MAN;
With those in every STAGE of the DISEASE, and
what they foretell.

T O G E T H E R W I T H A N
ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Of the same SYMPTOMS;

By which the sick Person, referring to any one that attacks him, may find out his Disorder, and his real Situation.

By an occasional Recourse to this Book, many a tormenting and expensive Sickness may be prevented, and many a Life be saved; for even fatal Disorders are, at first, but slight Indispositions, of course the sick Person, not aware of his Danger, has too often delayed seeking for a Remedy, till the Distemper has gained too much Ground to be easily overcome, and perhaps has destroyed him, when by opposing it in Time, he might readily have recovered.

In this Work, Physical Terms are purposely avoided, that it may be understood by every Reader; being calculated to shew the Danger of particular Diseases in their first Attack; in what Cases it is necessary to call in Advice, and in certain Situations what Hopes there are of Recovery.

Carefully collected from the best Medical Authors, and systematically arranged, with the Authorities,

By J. A. M. D. and F. R. S.

L O N D O N:

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PHYSICAL FRIEND

CONTAINING

SYMPTOMS

Of every Disease in the Human Body;

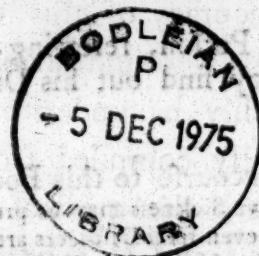
With the Signs and Symptoms of the Diseases, and
what they foretell.

TOGETHER WITH AN

ALPHABETICAL INDEX

Of the same Symptoms;

In which the first Part contains the Signs and
Symptoms of the Diseases, and the
second Part contains the Signs and
Symptoms of the same Diseases.



It is not only the Signs and Symptoms of the
Diseases, but also the Signs and Symptoms
of the same Diseases, which are
described in this Book, many a
man, who is afflicted with one of
the Diseases, has found it of great
service to him, and has been
enabled to recover his Health.

In this Book, the Signs and Symptoms of
the Diseases are described, and the
Signs and Symptoms of the same
Diseases are also described, and
the Signs and Symptoms of the same
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J. B. Nichols, Printer to the Bodleian.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY a person having lost his life, owing to an ignorance of his disorder, the Editor of the following sheets thought he could not do mankind a greater service, than by laying before the reader the symptoms of each particular disease; which will enable him to call in advice before it be too late. All that will be further necessary to say, is that great attention has been paid to the accuracy of this work, and that all physical terms were industriously avoided, that it might readily be understood by every one. It is principally compiled from Dr. *Allen's Synopsis*, of course the medical man may rely on the authorities; and it is presumed he will find it a very proper *vade-mecum* in visiting his patients.

All remarks, preceding the authorities in this work, are taken from the authors whose names next follow.

ADVERTISEMENT

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INDIAN LITHOGRAPH

of the following...
...the following...

...the following...
...the following...
...the following...

...the following...
...the following...
...the following...

A N

INDEX OF DISEASES,

Which are described, and of which the
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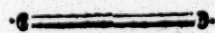
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ST. M.



THE
PHYSICAL FRIEND.



CHAP. I.

Of Fevers.

A FEVER

IS nothing more than an effort of nature, by which she endeavours to discharge something injurious to the constitution. *Etmuller.*

It is in general attended with the following symptoms;

1. It almost always begins with a *cold shivering*.
2. Soon after, the *pulse* grows quicker; and
3. The heat of the body is increased.

Boerhaave.

Bad and good Signs.

1. If the coldness and shivering, in the beginning of fevers, is great and continues long, the greater is the danger. *Allen.*

2. *Sweats* breaking out on any other days than the 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 21st, 27th, 31st or 34th, denote relapses, and that the fever will continue some time; but happening on the days before mentioned is a contrary sign.

Hippocrates.

3. When the *face* is *bloated* and *swoln*, it is commonly a sign that the fever will run out a great length.

4. A *glutinous* or *clammy sweat* always presages ill.

5. The *higher* the *colour* of the *urine*, in the beginning of fevers, the sooner they come to their height; and if bad symptoms attend it; they terminate ill, but if good symptoms attend, they end well.

6. *Deafness* in fevers, if the *urine* be *white* and *pale*, foretells a violent delirium; but if attended with signs of good digestion it is a good omen.

7. If patients cannot distinguish colours, it is a sign of their falling into convulsions.

In all fevers, the night before the crisis, the patient will find a great oppression of the breast.

Allen.

An INTERMITTING FEVER or AGUE

Is a præternatural heat kindled in the blood, by an unusual expansion of the spirits, returning at certain periods.

In

In this kind of fever,

1. A *chilliness*, *shivering*, *heat* and *sweats* successively follow one another.

2. The fit is also attended with *sickness*, *nauseousness* and *vomiting*.

3. Also *pain* of the *head*, *loins*, &c.

4. The *urine* of a *brickdust* colour.

There are several *species* of this fever, called *quotidians*, *tertians*, *quartans*, &c. from the stated return of the fit, which may happen every day, every other day, every 4th, 5th, 6th or 7th day.

No one has been known to die of this fever, except in the time of the cold fit; that excess of coldness arising from an absolute oppression of the spirits: but if intermitting fevers are suffered to continue very long, they will bring on very dangerous distempers, which often prove fatal.

N. B. There are *spurious* intermitting fevers which are attended with the symptoms of other disorders, as vomitings, griping, purgings, colicks, pricking pains in the side, pains on one side of the head, cramps, &c.

Morton.

A REMITTING FEVER

Has a return of its fits either every day or every other day, but then it has no thorough intermissions, nor has it any cold shiverings like those of an ague. A simple remitting fever may be thus distinguished;

1. About the end of the fit, when the violence of the fever begins to remit, *sweats* generally come on.

2. The *urine*, which during the height of the

4 The PHYSICAL FRIEND.

fit was intensely high-coloured, in these intervals of remission, deposits a healthy sediment.

There is also a *spurious* kind of remitting fever, attended with violent symptoms of the nervous kind, imitating rheumatisms, pleurifies, colicks, &c.

As long as the disorder is a simple remitting fever, it is very seldom if ever mortal. Before it becomes fatal, it changes its kind, and degenerates into a continual malignant fever: but the spurious kind, on account of the violent symptoms accompanying it, frequently proves mortal.

1. The more regular the fits are, in point of time, and the longer the remissions are, the more dangerous they are, and *vice versa*.

2. During the increase of the distemper, it is a bad sign, if the urine gradually becomes thin and pale; whereas urine much tinged with redness, and full of sediment, is a good sign.

3. So also, during the increase of the disorder, if the pulse becomes quicker, weak and staggering, it is a bad sign; whereas a strong and constant pulse is a good one. See Intermittent Fever.

Morton.

A PUTRID or CONTINUAL FEVER,

Is such as for many days continues pretty much the same, until it has ran its full length, and then its period is determined. *Morton.*

This fever is divided into four stages, viz.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. The <i>beginning</i> , | 3. The <i>state</i> , and |
| 2. The <i>increase</i> , | 4. The <i>declination</i> . |

I. In the *beginning* the following symptoms commonly occur;

1. *Coldness*

1. *Coldness and shivering.*
2. *Weariness.*
3. *A universal perturbation.*
4. *Thirst.*
5. *Restlessness.*
6. *Pain in the head or loins.*
7. *Loathing or vomiting.*

II. In the *increase*, the following;

1. *An intolerable thirst.*
2. *Pain in the head.*
3. *No sleep.*
4. *Deliriums.*
5. *Madness.*
6. *Convulsive motions.*
7. *Bitterness in the mouth.*
8. *An ungrateful taste.*
9. *Roughness of the tongue.*
10. *A strong quick pulse.*

11. *Urine very red, generally thick, but without sediment.*

III. The *state* of the distemper contains the *crisis*, when it comes to its height. It is almost the same as a fit in intermitting fevers, which only happens at a stated time. These *crises* are most commonly distinguished by

1. *Sweat, or*
2. *Some flux of blood.*

The times of a *crisis* are very uncertain. If a fever be very violent in the *beginning*, most commonly a *crisis* is to be expected in four days; but, if the fever is slower in the *beginning*, it comes to its height about the 7th; but if it begins yet more mildly, it is often protracted to the 11th or the 14th day or farther.

IV. By the *declination* of a fever is to be understood

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derstood the condition of the patient after the *crisis* or height of the distemper; whether it tends to recovery or death. Sometimes the declination is attended with,

1. An *ulcerous mouth*, and
2. A copious *spitting*, as if mercury had been taken.
3. A *stinking breath*, and
4. A *swelling* of the *tongue* and *gums*.

Willis.

In continual fevers, if the pulse is strong and uniform, how much so ever deliriums, tremors, cramps, and other symptoms of the nervous kind, may seem to threaten death, yet it always prognosticates well: on the contrary, a quick pulse, weak and faltering, infallibly foretells death, let other symptoms be ever so favourable. *Morton.*

For *delirium*, see Inflammation of the brain.

Continual fevers may be divided into *burning* and *slow* fevers.

A BURNING FEVER

Attacks the patient with great fury and rage, and is attended with,

1. An excessive *heat*, *burning* to the touch.
2. Intolerable *thirst*.

In this situation a *crisis* is difficult and the event dangerous.

Willis.

3. *Dryness* of the whole *skin*, *nostrils*, *ears*, *mouth* and *tongue*.
4. *Breathing thick*, *quick*, and *difficult*.

5. *Tongue*

The PHYSICAL FRIEND.

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5. *Tongue dry, yellow, black, rough, and burnt up.*

6. *Nauseousness and vomiting.*

7. *Anxiety and a disturbed mind.*

8. *Weariness to the highest degree.*

9. *A little cough.*

10. *A shrill voice.*

11. *Delirium.*

12. *Raving.*

13. *No sleep.*

14. *A propensity to sleep.*

15. *Convulsions.*

Commonly worse every other day.

A burning fever often proves fatal on the 3d or 4th days, it seldom passes the 7th.

Bad Signs,

1. *Black urine and small in quantity, and thin, are fatal. See No. 8, below.*

2. *Spitting of blood and bloody urine are mortal.*

3. *A difficulty of swallowing is a bad sign.*

4. *Nothing worse then coldness of the feet and hands, and the face red and sweaty.*

5. *Inflammation of the glands behind the ears not attending to suppuration, is fatal.*

6. *The body too loose and open is mortal.*

7. *A trembling, turning to a delirium, ends in death.*

Boerhaave.

8. *Urine white and pale shews great danger; and if a delirium attends it, convulsions generally come, and it is fatal.*

Allen.

9. *In a burning fever, if a tingling noise in the ears happens, with a dullness of sight, attended with*

8 The PHYSICAL FRIEND.

with a sense of heaviness in the nostrils, it foretells a delirium.

Hippocrates.

10. This fever is often terminated by some natural *bleeding* on the 3d or 4th day, (but if this be small the fever commonly proves mortal.) This bleeding or flux of blood is foretold by the *pain* of the *neck*, *involuntary tears* alone without any other sign, *redness* of the *face*, *itching* of the *nose*, &c. If this happens on a critical day, it is best.

A solution of this fever also, on a critical day, may be expected by *vomiting*, *stool*, *sweat*, *urine*, spitting thick *phlegm*; growing worse on the 2d or 4th day, is a bad sign, on the 6th not so bad.

Boerhaave.

A SLOW FEVER,

Though not so acute as the *burning*, is however *continual*, but it passes through its stages more slowly; for this reason, it is of longer continuance and the symptoms are not so violent.

Etmuller.

A MALIGNANT FEVER

Has the following symptoms.

1. *Loss of strength*, sudden and remarkable, without any manifest cause.
2. *A weak pulse*.
3. The external *heat* not so violent as in some other fevers, but the internal greater.
4. *Want of sleep*.
5. *Anxious uneasiness*.
6. *Face livid* or lead coloured.

Note. There is a great variety of these fevers, on account of the variety of their symptoms: some

some are attended with eruptions in the skin, others with other symptoms. The malignity is sometimes so great, that frequently the internal parts, and often the external, are seized with a mortification.

In this disorder,

1. *Bleeding* at the *nose*, and a *looseness* through the course of it, are very bad signs.

2. When the patient employs his hands, as if he was catching flies, or picking up straws or bits of thread, it is almost always a fatal sign.

Etmuller.

3. An unusual *change* in the patient's *eyes* or *look* is a bad omen; so also is

4. A *trembling* of the hands.

Waldschmidus.

5. *Deafness* in the beginning of this disease, portends the greatest danger, but in the height of the distemper it is a favourable symptom.

If on or about the 11th day, buboes or *tumours* arise in the *groin*, it is a good sign, and terminates the fever.

Etmuller.

A SPOTTED FEVER

Is a malignant fever, and besides the symptoms common to that, has some peculiar to itself, as,

1. A remarkable *weariness* of the whole body.

2. A universal *throbbing* and *pricking pain*.

3. *Spots* like flea-bites,* and often large marks,

* The spots in the milder kinds of this fever are florid and very red. They may be distinguished from flea-spots, by rubbing the place a little with the finger; for by so doing, the flea-spot will disappear, except the small puncture in the middle, but these spots will not. They grow pale, yellow and disappear. *Etmuller.*

black

black and blue, appearing sometimes on the 4th day, but more frequently about the 7th, on the breast and shoulder-blades, then on the belly, legs, arms, neck, but seldom on the face.

Sometimes in the decline of the distemper comes on a *spitting*, which carries it off.

The more *red* the spots are, the better; when they are livid, or of a pale red, or look blackish, they are worst; if they strike in again, it forebodes great danger.

Etmuller.

The spotted fever that raged in the city of Cologne in the year 1673, had the following symptoms;

1. Short, cold *shiverings* ushered it in, and were succeeded by a preternatural *heat*.

2. Excessive *weakness* on the first attack of the fever.

3. Great *anxiety*.

4. *Heaviness* about the *stomach*.

5. Total *loss* of *appetite*.

6. *Weariness*.

7. *Pain* with *giddiness* of the head.

8. *Pulse* *quick*, and in general *low* and *weak*.

9. As the distemper grew, unquenchable *thirst*,

10. And *tongue* *dry*.

11. *Urine*, in the beginning, the same as in healthy persons, though sometimes *red* and *darkish*; some days after *thickish*; and in the last stage always with a sort of *sediment*.

12. Some *lax*: others *costive*.

13. An acute *pain* in the *side*, extending from the back-bone to the shoulder-blades, which sometimes would form itself into a pleurisy or quinsy.

14. Many,

14. Many, before the distemper came to the height, had a *purging*, and voided *worms*.

15. Others were seized with a *deafness*, and a *noise* in their *ears*.

16. Others with *dimness* of *sight*, and a sort of *stupidity*.

17. All were *restless* and *delirious*, some more, some less.

18. *Spots* were *red*, *livid* or *blackish*.

19. On the 7th day a *crisis* appeared.

Bad Signs.

1. If a *delirium* seized them in the beginning, or about the *crisis*, and gained ground, and there were at the same time, a *purging*, a *squeaking voice*, a *difficulty* of *swallowing*, without any swelling of the throat, and also *convulsive tremblings* of the *fingers*, *hands*, and *lips*; they were the certain tokens of present death.

2. When any other distemper joined this fever, it became more dangerous.

3. It was commonly fatal to *fat* people, people *full* of *blood*, and such as were in *ill habit* of body.

4. A *small quick pulse*, in the beginning, was a bad sign.

5. *Small*, *black* or *livid spots*, a bad omen.

6. A *quick low pulse* in the beginning, with an apparent *healthy urine*, commonly proved fatal.

7. When the patient seemed always under some *consternation*; did not believe himself sick, or thought he was hungry, it commonly proved fatal.

8. If the *tongue* and *mouth* were *dry* to excess, and yet the patient drank little, very dangerous.

9. If

9. If the *eyes* were continually *watery*, it was also very dangerous.

10. If about the critical or 7th day, the *urine* remained *clear* and *well* and the delirium increased, it was certain death.

11. If the *thirst*, *dryness* of the *mouth* and *tongue*, was such as rendered the patient almost speechless, and he could hardly swallow; nothing but immediate death could be expected.

12. If *convulsions* came on, the same.

13. If the *spots* looked *faint*, and were scarcely visible in the *skin*, and a *looseness* attended, death was at hand.

Good Signs.

1. The *pulse* moderately strong and not over quick.

2. The *delirium* slight, rather like dreaming then raving.

3. *Thirst* and *dryness* of the *mouth* tolerable.

4. *Spots* florid, pretty large, round, clear, and distinct, and appearing after the 3d day, (about the 4th,) and the *urine* at the same time red and cloudy, foretold that a *crisis* would happen on the 7th day, and a good and happy event of the distemper; a kindly sweat and sleep would then come on, the violence of the symptoms would abate, and the patient would get out of danger.

Donckers.

ERUPTIVE FEVERS

Are those whose *crises* are to be expected by eruptions, or by breakings out on the *skin*. Such as the *small-pox*, the *measles*, the *scarlet-fever*, a fever with red pimples, a *milliary fever*, &c. and

and they have in common with other fevers, some few symptoms peculiar to themselves, viz.

1. A great *oppression* of the *breast*.

Allen.

2. *Pulse feeble* and *quick*.

3. *Breathing short* and *laborious*.

4. *Urine pale* and *thin*.

5. *Drowsiness*, or else

6. *No sleep*.

7. *Catchings* of the *tendons*.

8. Sometimes *convulsions*.

9. *Raving deliriums*.

10. *Redness*, and *pricking pains* in the *eyes*, *heaviness* of the *eyelids*, and *involuntary tears*.

11. *Pain* and *soreness* in the *throat*.

12. *Hoarseness*, and

13. A very *troublesome cough*.

Morton.

A SCARLET FEVER

Most commonly happens about autumn, it is attended with,

1. *Shiverings* in the beginning; after a while,

2. The *skin* is covered with *red spots*, larger and more florid, but not so uniform as in the measles. The redness remains two or three days, and then disappears, leaving the skin a little rough and scaly.

Sydenham.

3. A scarlet fever does not differ from the measles, except in the manner of the eruption. The spots in the measles are distinct, whereas the eruption in a scarlet fever is spread all over the skin, with one continued redness.

C

It

It requires the same method of cure as the measles. See the Measles.

Morton.

The MEASLES

Proceed in the following manner ;

1. The first day the patient is *hot* and *cold* by turns.
2. The next day comes on the *fever*, with great *sickness*, *thirst*, *loss of appetite*, *tongue white* though not dry, a little *cough*, *heaviness* of the *head* and *eyes*, and a continual *sleepiness* ; also
3. There often distills a *watery humour* from the *nose* and *eyes*, a certain token of the eruption's coming on ; soon after
4. Broad red *spots* appear in the face and breast.
5. The patient *sneezes* often.
6. His *eyelids swell*.
7. A little before the eruption, he *vomits*, but more frequently
8. Has a *looseness*, with *stools* of a *greenish* colour.

These symptoms increase till the 4th or 5th day ; then

9. *Spots* like flea-bites appear, increasing in size and number, till in some places they run together, and render the face variously spotty. These spots are made up of very small red pimples very near one another, rising but little above the skin : they may be felt by a light touch of the finger, but cannot be seen at a distance. From the face, they generally spread to the breast, belly, thighs, &c.

10. About

10. About the 6th day, the *pustules die away* and the *face grows rough*; on the 8th day, they disappear in the face; and on the 9th are quite gone off the body; then

11. The *fever encreases*.

12. *Breathing grows difficult*; and

13. The *cough very troublesome*.

Sydenham.

14. Sometimes the measles in the beginning for some days cannot be distinguished from the small-pox.

Silvius.

This disorder, if rightly managed, is not dangerous; under a very hot regimen, the spots grow *livid* or *black*, and in this case, the adult, especially, (who seldom have this distemper if they have had the small-pox. *Morton*) if they find relief by bleeding, and a more temperate regimen, are seized with an inflammation of the lungs, and die.

Sydenham.

The CHICKEN-POX.

The pustules of this disorder are very like those of the small-pox in size and figure, but they differ in this, that those of the small-pox appear with a more remarkable redness and inflammation, whereas those of the chicken-pox are more white, being small bladders filled with a thin watery humour, which in three days time break of themselves, and dry up, and are not attended with any danger, seldom having any fever accompanying them.

It generally happens among children and is so mild a disorder, that it never wants the care of a physician.

Friend.

The

The SMALL-POX

Is of two kinds, the *distinct* and *confluent*.

I. The *distinct* sort begins with

1. A *cold* and *shivering*, which is followed by
2. An intense *heat*.
3. A violent *pain* of the *head* and *back*.
4. An *urging* to *vomit*.
5. A *pain* at the pit of the *stomach*.
6. A sleepiness, especially in children.

7. Sometimes *epileptic fits*, which denote the small-pox to be just breaking forth, and that they will be of a favourable kind.

8. From the time of seizure they commonly appear the 4th day, and the symptoms of the fever vanish, only the adult are apt to *sweat* pretty much.

The spots appear first in the face, of a reddish colour, then in the neck and breast; and after that, all the body over; these rising gradually into pustules, are enlarged, being more and more enflamed, at length grow whitish, the skin in the intestines appearing of a florid colour. The 11th day the tumour and inflammation of the face abate, and the pustles begin to grow dry; the 14th or 15th day they disappear and are quite extinct.

II. The *confluent* sort has the same symptoms with the *distinct*, only in these they are all more violent.

1. The eruptions appear the third day, sometimes sooner, sometimes later; when later, the patient is afflicted with a

2. *Pain* in the *loins* or a *pleuritic pain* in the *side*. These are more than ordinarily dangerous.

(After

(After the eruption, still the fever continues and as the distemper lengthens the pustules do not rise up and increase in bulk, as in the *distinct* kind, but standing close and thick one by the other, cover the whole face, and raise it into a tumour, and then appear like white scales on the surface of the skin. After the 8th day these white scales daily grow rougher and change to a brown colour, and the pox run more and more together.)

3. In this kind, the adult generally have a *salivation* * : children a *purging* †.

It is observable in this disease that all generally grow worse towards the evening.

As the 8th day from the first seizure commonly proves mortal in the *distinct* kind, so does the 11th in the *confluent* : but this is to be understood of the milder sort, in others the danger is not over before the 14th, and in a worse kind, not until the 17th ; some, though very few, have been known to die on the 21st day.

Sometimes on the *confluent* sort, happens a *pleurisy*, sometimes a *drowsiness*; sometimes *purple spots* are scattered about between the pustules, like so many little mortifications, which are almost always a fatal sign : sometimes *bloody urine*.

* The salivation sometimes begins from the time of the eruption, sometimes a day or two after. About the 11th day, the spittle grows thicker and is not discharged without great difficulty and danger of suffocation, and about that time, for the most part, it ceases, and the swelling of the face gradually subsides and instead of it, the hands swell, or at least ought to do so. *Sydenham*.

† The purging does not seize on children so soon in the beginning of the distemper. *Sydenham*.

or *fluxes* of blood, which are as bad ; sometimes a *suppression* of urine.

In the small-pox whether *confluent* or *distinct*, there are four stages of the disorder. First, The breeding : Second, The eruption : Third, The maturation : and Fourth, The declination, in which various symptoms occur which are more or less dangerous.

I. In the first stage,

1. Urine pale and thin, especially if there be a frequent occasion to make water, is a very bad sign : but a *high coloured* urine and *thick* is a good omen.

2. An unusual violent *pain* in the *belly*, like the colic is one of the worst signs, and almost always mortal.

3. Not being able to *sleep* forebodes that dreadful symptoms will accompany the eruption, as deliriums, convulsive motions and the like.

II. In the second stage,

The longer it is before the pustules ripen, the more dangerous is the event.

IV. In the last stage of the disorder,

1. The *pustules* being sufficiently ripe, begin to get a crust and be covered with a *yellowish scurf* ; a day or two after this, they are changed into dry *scabs*, which gradually scale off and fall away.

(Seldom does any one die in the milder kind of this distemper, but in the last stage.)

2. In the stage of this disorder, when there is no *fever*, and the patient has an *appetite*, it forebodes well.

3. *Purple spots* or *milliary little bladders* appearing

ing on the skin at this time are fatal signs. See the malignant small-pox below.

4. *Deliriums, want of sleep, convulsions of the tendons*, are worse at this time than in any stage of the disorder, for scarce any under such circumstances recover.

5. The scabs that continue moist for some time, and falling off, and coming again, are a better sign than such as dry away suddenly. Those that stick firmly on, presage ill.

Morton.

6. When respiration is free and easy and the voice clear, without hoarseness, it is a very good sign.

Etmuller.

7. When the pustules are of an exact round figure, standing at a distance from one another, and surrounded with fine red margins; and when in the interstices there are no red or purple spots of milliary eruptions, and when on the 1st day of the pustules ripening, they look whitish on the tops and swell, and on the next day enlarge their basis and rise up in a conical figure, without being transparent; and when on the 3d day their contents are changed into matter, these appearances give good ground to expect a happy event on the 12th day at farthest.

Morton.

Besides the *distinct* and *confluent* kinds of small-pox, there are an *irregular* sort of each kind.

I. The *irregular* of the *distinct* kind may be distinguished from the *regular* distinct by the eruptions appearing on the 3d day instead of the 4th. The pustules also are smaller, they rage more violently and frequently turn black before they ripen, and a salivation attends immediately on the eruption.

II. The

II. The *irregular confluent* may be known from the *regular* confluent by the eruptions appearing sometimes on the 2d day, with a reddish uniform tumour in some places ; in the thighs especially they look like scall-bladders, filled with a thin watery humour, which being broken, flows out and leaves the places of a black hue, and it has its *crisis* commonly on the 7th day instead of the 11th.

Sydenham.

There are four degrees of the *malignant* small-pox. First, The universal confluent : Second, The particular confluent : Third, The distinct fort, but so exceedingly small and in a manner cohering, being so close set together : and Fourth, The distinct fort accompanied with miliary eruptions.

I. In that of the first degree, the skin all over the body is swelled and inflamed, as with St. Anthony's fire ; hot, red and with a number of little watery bladders (with some black spots here and there interspersed) which thickens it and distends it ; after three days, the skin grows white and looks like parchment.

This kind of small-pox is the most fatal of all ; very seldom the patient survives the 2d day of its growing ripe.

II. The second degree of the malignant small-pox is more common, wherein the face only is affected with St. Anthony's fire, as in the first degree, while the pustules in other parts of the body, are in a manner distinct, though not very regular, being scarcely distinguishable by the eye from the measles. They hardly rise up
with

with heads but often grow livid, which is a sign that death is at hand.

III. The malignant small-pox of the 3d degree are distinct indeed, but very small, and as it were cohering. They do not rise up, but lay flat in the skin and appear like the stinging of nettles, until they begin to ripen, when they grow white and coming together resemble the colour of parchment.

The patient labouring under this kind seldom survives the 14th or 15th day, unless delivered by a long and tedious salivation, a large flow of urine, or a long continued swelling of the hands and feet.

IV. The last degree of the malignant kind, is when the pustules break out distinct indeed, and of a regular figure and size; but then they are marked in their interstices with watery bladders, vulgarly called *white-bives*, with purple or livid spots, especially in the neck, breast and limbs, and these are no less mortal than the confluent.

Morton.

A MILLIARY FEVER. See Chap. XIV.

The PLAGUE

Is of all distempers the most acute, the most mortal, and the most contagious. It is not properly a fever, but something different from it, a fever being in fact nothing else but one of its symptoms.

A great many grievous symptoms accompany the plague. Among those it has in common with other distempers, such as *pains of the head, rav-*
ing,

ing, sleepiness, want of sleep, anxieties, remarkable loss of strength, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, dryness of the tongue, vomiting, the hiccough, worms, looseness, bleeding at the nose, immoderate flux of the menstrua, bloody urine, bloody spittle, pains of the breast, stomach, loins, and other parts.

Diemerbroeck.

Besides these, it has some symptoms peculiar to itself, such as

1. A cold shivering like an ague fit. It generally begins with this; then

2. Violent vomitings.

Sydenham.

3. Buboës or painful swellings of the glands in the neck, behind the ears, in the groin and in the armpits.

4. Carbuncles, or large pustules like boils.

5. Purple or black spots on the skin.

6. A burning fever the whole time.

Bad Signs.

1. In the plague at Nimmegen, the crisis, or the disorder coming to its height on the 6th day, was always mortal.

2. Such as were seized about the new or full moon, were in the greatest danger.

3. Sudden languor or loss of strength when first seized, also faintings and palpitation of the heart, were for the most part fatal signs.

4. An intermitting pulse was always mortal.

5. Drowsiness, a bad omen.

6. Sneezings, ditto.

7. A tremor, ditto.

8. A delirium, ditto.

9. Pain in the throat, ditto.

10. Hoarse-

10. *Hoarseness*, ditto.
11. *Stinking breath*, ditto.
12. *Pleuritic pains* were always mortal.
13. A *purging* fatal to ninety-nine in a hundred.
14. *Bloody urine, bloody stools* and the *menstrua*, mortal.
15. *Buboes* attended with a fever, or appearing after the fever, bad.
16. *Carbuncles* breaking out late was a bad sign; if there were many it was worse.
17. *Spots* that were *purple, black, greenish, or violet-coloured* were always fatal signs. Some few with red spots recovered.

Good Signs.

1. *Costiveness* promised recovery.
2. The sooner *buboes* appeared the better, if they were without a fever or before the fever came on, they afforded great hopes of recovery.

Diemerbroeck.

The SWEATING SICKNESS

Visited this country at certain periods; those who were afflicted with it, were taken

1. With an excessive *faintness*, and were dispirited to the last degree. This was followed with
2. Great *disquietude* and *anxiety*.
3. Great *pain* of the *head*.
4. *Frequent, quick and unequal pulse*.
5. Great *palpitation* of the *heart*.
6. Vast profuse *sweats* which continued till the end of the disease, which was in twenty-four hours.

Sennertus.

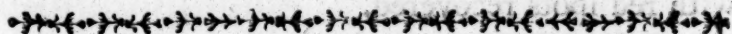
7. *Inward*

7. *Inward heat and burning.*
8. *Unquenchable thirst.*
9. *Sickness at the stomach but seldom vomiting.*
10. *Breathing short and difficult.*
11. *Heavy sleepiness.*
12. *Delirium.*

Caius.

This disorder was cured by sweating: a suppression of perspiration for twenty-four hours was certain death.

Friend.



C H A P. II.

Of Inflammations.

A QUINSEY.

IS an inflammation and swelling of the throat, with a difficulty of swallowing, which puts the person in danger of suffocation.

Cælius Aurelianus.

Those that are of a sanguine complexion, and such as have red hair, are more subject to quinseys than others.

Sydenham.

In the beginning of this distemper patients complain that

1. They cannot move the neck and throat as usual.

2. That

2. That they abound with *spittle*.
3. That they feel a sort of *pain* with a sensible *roughness*.
4. That they *swallow* their *spittle*, and *breathe* with *difficulty*.
5. As the malady encreases, the tonsils and upper part of the throat grow *red* and *swell*, almost to a suffocation ; then
6. The *neck* and *face* *swell*.
7. The *eyes* become *prominent* and *blood-shot*.
8. The *tongue* thrusts itself out of the mouth.
9. The *throat* gets *dry*.
10. A *cold numbness* seizes the *limbs*.
11. The *pulse* is *quick*.
12. The *speech* *difficult*, hardly articulate, at last quite lost.
13. The *countenance* looks *livid*.
14. There is a *growling noise* of the throat and breast ; next
15. The *pulse* *fails*.
16. Some *froth* at the mouth, and *death* soon follows.

Cælius Aurelianus.

There are two species of the quinsy ; one without any sensible swelling either externally or internally, the other with a swelling.

I. The first is the consequence of some very long distemper ; 'tis attended with a *paleness*, *dryness*, and *thinness* of the *fauces* or inside of the throat, and is always a sign that death is near.

II. The other species is accompanied with an inflammation and swelling.

The more the parts are inflamed the greater is the danger.

Boerhaave.

D

A quinsy

A quinsy changing into a pleurisy is a dangerous case.

If froth appears about the mouth, it is a mortal sign.

Etmuller.

If this disorder will not give way to medicines, the last resource is that of making an opening through the neck into the windpipe, and putting in a pipe to breathe through, till the swelling of the throat is abated. It is not a very dangerous operation. *Boerhaave.*

A PLEURISY

Is an inflammation of the pleura within the breast; which sometimes forms an abscess, and brings on an empyema or a peripneumony, which are dangerous; (see Empyema, Peripneumony) sometimes the lungs will grow to the side and bring on an incurable asthma and dry cough: sometimes the parts mortify and occasion sudden death. *Boerhaave.*

Such as are of a sanguineous complexion are more subject to pleurisy than others. A pleurisy begins with

1. A *coldness* and *shivering*. This is followed by

2. *Heat, thirst, &c.* After a few hours (though sometimes not so soon) comes on

3. A violent *pricking pain* in the *side* of the *breast*, which sometimes extends itself towards the *shoulder-blades*, sometimes towards the *spine* of the back, at other times towards the *fore parts* of the breast; and at the same time there is

4. A perpetual *cough*. The matter coughed up at first is but little and thin, with some few streaks

freaks of blood in it ; afterwards it increases in quantity, and it has a mixture of blood with it.

5. A *fever* keeps pace with the cough, the spitting of blood and the stitch, but diminishes gradually as the spitting increases.

6. The *pulse hard*.

Baglivi.

7. The body is sometimes too costive, sometimes loose. *Sydenham.*

8. The patient cannot lie but on the affected side. *Etmuller.*

9. Sometimes, when bleeding has been omitted, the patient cannot so much as cough, but labours under an insurmountable difficulty of breath, 'till he is at last *strangled*. *Sydenham.*

There is a kind of *bastard pleurisy*, attended with a *pricking pain* in the *side*, but no fever or cough, and in this case, the patient can generally lie on the well side rather than on the other. *Etmuller.*

Sometimes pleurifies will not immediately shew themselves, but the patient may readily discover whether he is afflicted with a pleurisy or not, by lying on his side, fetching a deep breath and forcing a cough ; if in doing this he feels a pain or heaviness, the case is plain.

Baglivi.

The patient may be sure an abscess is forming if the violent pain and fever continue longer than the 4th day ; and when it is formed, it may be known from the following symptoms.

1. A *frequent shivering*.

2. *Ease* from pain.

3. Not being able to lie but on the *affected side*.

When the abscess breaks, the matter flows into the cavity of the breast, and increasing by the discharge of the ulcer, occasions an *empyema*, which is a very dangerous case.

Boerhaave.

Good and bad Signs.

1. If in the beginning of a pleurisy, within the space of three days, the spitting is bloody, the distemper will be but short; if spitting of blood comes on later, the distemper will probably run into a greater length. *Hippocrates.*

2. If the patient does not spit, an abscess will be formed in fourteen days, which if not fully discharged by spitting, in forty days more, he will fall into a consumption. *Hippocrates.* Unless a large flux of urine comes on. *Baglivi.*

3. A pleurisy that seems slight in the beginning, and proceeding so 'till the 5th day, but growing worse on the 6th, is commonly mortal. *Etmuller.*

If no *white crust* appears on the surface of the blood when drawn off, it is a bad sign. *Baglivi.*

4. When a pleurisy turns to a mortification, it may be known, from the following symptoms:

1. *Delirium.*

2. *The livid colour of the breast.*

3. *Bilious spitting, and*

4. *Sudden cessation of pain.*

Boerhaave.

5. Such as spit with a rattling noise in their breast, and seem in their countenance to be cast down, with their eyes yellowish and clouded, can have but little hopes of recovery. *Hippocrates.*

6. *Breathing*

6. *Breathing free* is a good sign ; *difficulty* of *breathing* a bad one.

7. A pain in the internal part of the ear, and the part breaking is a sign of recovery.

Baglivi.

8. Relapses in pleurifies are almost always mortal. *Hippocrates.*

In a pleurisy, it is expected, either that the distemper should presently be determined by frequent or plentiful *bleeding*, or partly by a critical *sweat* beginning on the 4th or 8th day ; otherwise it often changes into a *peripneumony*, or an *empyema*, or both. *Willis.*

A PERIPNEUMONY

Is an inflammation of the whole lungs, or part of them ; if of the whole, it is incurable ; if of part, it sometimes admits of cure. *Boerhaave.*

The following are the symptoms of it.

1. An acute *fever*.
2. *Heaviness* of the *breast* and *sides*.
3. The patient can lie only on his back, a little raised up.
4. A *redness* of the *countenance*.
5. A *splendor* of the *eyes* ; next comes on
6. *Shortness* of *breath*.
7. A little *cough* discharging *bloody* and *bilious* or *frothy spittle*, yellower or more frothy than in the pleurisy.

As the distemper increases,

8. *Difficulty* of *breathing* increases.
9. A longing desire to *breathe* the *cold air*, and to take in much of it at a breath.
10. A *craving* to drink something *cold*.
11. The *mouth dry*.

12. The *tongue whitish* at first, afterwards *red*.
13. The *pulse violent* and *quick*.
14. *Anxiety*.
15. A *tossing* and *tumbling*.
16. *No sleep*, or *sleep groaning* and *disturbed*.
As the distemper heightens,
17. The *breath* exceedingly *difficult*, and fetch-
ed with a whistling noise.
18. The *neck* and *face bloated*.
19. The *eyes fixed*, with the *sight obscure* and
cloudy.
20. The *understanding lost*.
21. A cold *numbness* and *lividness* of the *joints*.
22. The *tongue swollen* thicker.
23. A *sweating* of the upper parts.
24. The *pulse creeping* or *imperceptible*.
25. A *resounding noise* of the *breast*.

Cælius Aurelianus.

26. A *quick* and *hot respiration*.
27. A prodigious *loss* of *strength*.
28. *Pains* about the *shoulder-blades*, *collar-bones*
and *breasts*.
29. *Delirium*.

Hippocrates.

If the inflammation in a peripneumony be not
discussed, in fourteen days time an abscess will
be formed, which is called a *vomica*, the symp-
toms of which are

1. *Shiverings*.
2. An *abatement* of the *pain*.
3. A *low pulse*.

The *difficulty* of *breathing*, *thirst*, and a slight
fever still remaining, &c. Upon this, sometimes
a sudden suffocation follows, from an eruption of
the purulent matter into the wind-pipe.

Sometimes

Sometimes the purulent matter is drank up by the veins of the lungs, and mixed with the blood; in which case, it breaks out again about the ears, legs, or pit of the stomach, where if it suddenly disappears and the peripneumony returns, the case is mortal.

Sometimes the matter is spit up in great quantities, and sometimes it falls into the cavity of the breast; from whence arises an empyema, consumption, &c.

Boerhaave.

Bodies that are strong, and used to exercise, sooner die in a pleurisy or peripneumony, than those that live without exercise. *Hippocrates.*

See an Abscess of the Lungs.

A BASTARD PERIPNEUMONY

Arises commonly from a thick phlegm generated in the blood, which gradually settling upon the lungs forms the distemper; cold constitutions and such as are often troubled with colds are more subject to it than others. It creeps upon them unawares, and is gradually attended with the following symptoms;

1. A slight indisposition.
2. A sort of weariness.
3. The patient seems *dispirited*.
4. *Shortness of breath*.
5. An *oppression of the breast*. After a while
6. *Shiverings*.
7. A small fever.
8. *Difficulty of breathing*, and the *weakness* increases, and death comes on with little or no alteration either in the pulse or urine.

Boerhaave.

An

An EMPYEMA

Is a collection of purulent matter in the cavity of the breast, commonly caused by the breaking of an abscess, produced by a pleurisy or peripneumony. *Boerhaave.*

And perhaps sometimes a quinsy. *Willis.*

It may be known if, after a week or two, without plentiful spitting, a shivering and a fever with a depression of the spirits should come on. *Willis.* And if in twenty days after the beginning of the inflammation, there has been no spitting, and also by the following symptoms :

1. A dry deep cough.
2. A weight when the breath is drawn.
3. Being able to lie only on one side.
4. A fluctuating noise of the matter in the breast, when the body is moved.
5. A slow fever.
6. Redness of the cheeks.
7. Hollowness of the eyes.
8. Heat in the tops of the fingers.
9. Crookedness of the nails ; and
10. A swelling of the belly.

Boerhaave.

And if after twenty-four days there should be

11. A difficulty of breathing.
12. A sense of uneasiness upon the change of posture.
13. An almost constant thirst and fever.
14. Uneasiness of the whole body.
15. No sleep.

Willis.

16. If the patient lies down, he is almost suffocated ; a kind of vapour, like that of warm water,

water, often seeming to *rise* from the *breast* up to the *mouth*; and

In length of time, as the disease goes on,

17. The *pulse* *intermitts*, and

18. The patient is sensible of a *stinking* or kind of *putrid taste* in his mouth.

Etmuller.

If this distemper will not yield to medicines, the last hope of cure is by a small opening made into the cavity of the breast through the ribs, in order to draw off the matter, but this operation should be performed in time. This operation is less dangerous than the distemper. *Etmuller.*

If the *disorder* be of *long standing*, the *strength* *exhausted*, the *hairs* of the head *falling away*, the *body wasted*, and there be a *looseness*, it is in vain to perform this operation, for it will serve only to hasten death. *Boerhaave.*

An INFLAMMATION of the BRAIN

Is a very dangerous disorder: it is attended with

1. A most intense *delirium*; and

2. A very acute *fever*.

It is almost always mortal, and the patients die the 3d, 4th or 7th day.

The signs of death are

1. A great *difficulty* of *breathing*.

2. A *cadaverous* *face*.

3. *Fainting* *sweats*.

4. *Tremulous* *motions* of the *tongue* and *hands*.

5. *Grinding* of the *teeth*.

6. *Dropping* at the *nose*, &c.

When

When the inflammation begins to mortify, *convulsions* usually come on.

Etmuller.

If this disorder does not put an end to the patient's life the 3d, 4th or 7th day, it brings on either madness, lethargy or a catoche, which is a kind of stiffness that renders the patient as immoveable as a statue, and generally proves fatal in three or four days. *Boerhaave.* Or if it continues long after the fever, it will bring on melancholy or a perpetual foolishness. *Willis.*

This disorder coming on upon an inflammation of the lungs, or a twisting of the guts, is mortal; coming on upon the small-pox, is very dangerous.

A natural flux of blood occurring during this disorder will often carry it off.

Boerhaave.

When a person has a violent fever, and his *urine* is *changed* from being turbid and thick, to thin and watery, it indicates that this disorder is approaching. *Hippocrates.*

If in the beginning of an acute distemper, the patient complains of a *pain* in the *balls* of his *eyes*, it is the worst of signs, being the immediate forerunner of a delirium and convulsions. *Etmuller.*

An INFLAMMATION of *the* DIAPHRAGM

(Which is the membrane that divides the cavity of the breast from that of the belly) is much like a pleurisy, and may be known from the following symptoms.

1. A continual fever.

2. An

2. An inflammatory *pain*, most severe when the *breath* is *drawn* in.

3. The *breath* fetched *deep*, and at the same time it is *quick* and *suffocating*.

4. Perpetual *delirium*.

5. *Convulsions* and *distraction*.

In short all the symptoms of the pleurisy are here more violent and the disorder, though known, is not to be overcome.

Boerhaave.

An INFLAMMATION of the STOMACH

Is one of the most acute distempers and a very dangerous one. It is attended with the following symptoms.

1. A burning *fever*.

2. A kind of *swelling* at the *pit* of the *stomach*.

3. A remarkable *pain* about the *stomach*.

4. A sensation of great *heat* about the *stomach*.

5. An unquenchable *thirst*.

6. *Want* of *sleep*.

7. A continual *tossing* of the *body*.

These are succeeded with

8. *Deliriums*, and often

9. *Convulsions* ending in death.

Patients seldom recover out of this distemper, but commonly die the 3d or 4th day.

Sometimes indeed, though seldom, the inflammation will come to an abscess, and break either into the cavity of the stomach or belly, and even when it does so, the patient hardly ever escapes.

Etmuller.

See Inflammation of the Liver.

Am

*An INFLAMMATION of the INTESTINES, or
Guts,*

Happens in ruptures or in twistings of the guts, called the iliac passion, and from other causes. It has the following symptoms :

1. In the part inflamed sometimes a round *tumour* may be felt.
2. Violent *pain* with *pulsation* fixed in one place and distending, &c.
3. *Costiveness*.
4. *A fever*.
5. *Vomiting*.
6. *Fainting*.

It often ends in the iliac passion or twisting of the guts, which see.

Etmuller.

*An INFLAMMATION or TUMOUR of the
MESENTERY*

(That is, the membrane on which the guts are strung) is often owing to old disorders, arising from some defect in the constitution; and is the source of innumerable distempers which greatly perplex both patient and physician; the following are the symptoms.

1. Gentle *pains* about the *back* and *loins* and in the *belly* about the *navel*, with gripes; then
2. Every now then, a small wandering *fever*.

When an abscess in the mesentery breaks, it causes *shiverings* and *shakings*, sometimes remarkably; followed by feverish *beats*, and then the matter is most commonly discharged by stool.

In patients labouring under this disorder;

1. The *body* gradually *wastes*.

2. The

2. The *breath* grows more than usually *difficult*.
 3. The patient, every now and then, complains of something that is troublesome to him, which he cannot well explain, saying it lies deep in the belly, about the navel, or below it; and
 4. Is much troubled with *wind*.
- These tumours often remain many years.

Etmuller.

An INFLAMMATION of the LIVER

Is generally attended with

1. An *obscure, deep, stiff and heavy pain* in the right side, just under the breast.
2. As an abscess forms, the *pain* is commonly *more or less pungent*. There is also
3. A *slow fever*.
4. The patient is forced to lie on his back continually; especially if it be accompanied with a dry cough.

When the abscess breaks, the matter is sometimes discharged by stool, sometimes by urine, and sometimes by spitting; but it is generally a dangerous disorder, and often ends in death.

A *hiccough* in this disease is one of the worst symptoms.

A *consumption* is generally the consequence of all internal inflammations that turn to abscesses, and are ill cured.

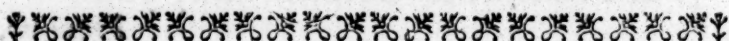
Etmuller.

An INFLAMMATION of the SPLEEN

Has almost all the same symptoms with an inflamed liver, only they are in the left side instead

stead of the right. One is equally dangerous with the other. *Etmuller.*

See Inflammation of the Liver.



C H A P. III.

Of DISTEMPERS of the HEAD and NERVES.

The HEAD-ACH,

IF it be excessively great and accompanied with a swimming in the head, and vomiting, and other disorders either convulsive or sleepy, often ends in a mortal apoplexy, or an epilepsy, palsy, blindness, deafness, &c.

Sometimes a head-ach is occasioned from some disorder in the stomach; when this is the case, it is easily cured.

Willis.

When the head akes in any one part, or when the pain stretches itself all round it; if purulent matter, water or blood flows out of the nose, mouth or ears, it is a sign that the disorder is going off. *Lommius.*

SLEEPY

SLEEPY DISORDERS,

(Of which there are, First, A *coma* : Second, A *lethargy* : Third, A *carus* : and Fourth, A *coma vigil*) proceed commonly from phlegm collected in the brain.

I. A *coma* is a deep sleep from which the sick person may be roused ; he opens his eyes and answers, but presently falls fast asleep again.

II. A *lethargy* is like a *coma*, but complicated with a *fever* and *delirium*.

III. A *carus* is a more profound sleep, without a fever, in which the person, being roused, scarce opens his eyes, and answers not ; but being pulled and pinched, he is sensible of it, respiration being entire. This is the next degree to an *apoplexy*.

IV. A *coma vigil* is, when, as to the external organs of sense, there is the greatest degree of sleepiness, but in respect to the internals no sleep at all. The patient lies with closed eyes, and seems to sleep, but yet cannot, being prevented with a variety of images and ravings. This is not a distemper of itself, but rather a symptom of a fever. It is generally the sign of an approaching phrensy.

None of these disorders are dangerous.

Allen.

A VERTIGO

Is a distemper wherein visible objects seem continually to run round ; and those who are afflicted with it

1. Perceive a confusion of the animal spirits in the brain ; and often

E 2

2. Com-

2. Complain of being furrounded with darkness.

3. And presently fall down.

If this disorder affects the forepart of the head, the person hardly ever falls down with it, and it is curable ; but sometimes it seizes the back part of the head. This is the most dangerous, it turning very often into an apoplexy, or palsy, or into a convulsive disease.

Willis.

A severe and long continued vertigo in old men foretels an *apoplexy*, in young ones, an *epilepsy*.
Etmuller.

An APOPLEXY

Is a sudden suspension of all sensation, and a privation of motion of the whole body, except the heart and breast which very often are more agitated than usual. It rises from various causes.
Allen.

Apoplexies are frequently owing to

1. Too great *fullness* or *thickness* of blood.

Boerhaave.

2. Too much *venery*, especially in old men.

3. Violent *passions* of the mind, anger, &c.

4. *Contusions* and *concussions* of the head.

5. The *itch* struck in.

6. *Mercurial vapours*.

7. *Fumes* of charcoal.

It is frequently an *hereditary* distemper.

The signs that foreshew the probability that a person may likely be seized with a fit of apoplexy are

1. *Pain* of the head.

2. A *vertigo*.

3. *Failure*

3. *Failure of memory.*
4. *Involuntary tears.*
5. *The night-mare.*
6. *Slowness and hesitation of speech.*
7. *Distortion of the mouth.*
8. *Grinding of the teeth in sleep.*
9. *Frequent numbness of the arms or legs.*
10. *Coldness of the hands and feet, &c.*

Etmuller.

11. *A noise in the ears.*
12. *A difficulty of performing the ordinary motions of the body.*
13. *A trembling of the limbs, especially of the lips.*
14. *A trembling speech.*
15. *A dejection of the countenance.*
16. *A fulness of the visage.*

But these symptoms are sometimes the fore-runners of an *epilepsy*, or of *madness*, as well as of an *apoplexy*.

Those who are seized with an *apoplexy*,

1. *Fall down suddenly, as if struck dead.*
2. *Are taken speechless.*
3. *Lose their senses.*
4. *Are motionless, their pulse and breathing only left.*
5. *They look livid, and*
6. *Tears are in their eyes.*

As the distemper goes on,

7. *The countenance falls.*
8. *The face appears longer than usual.*
9. *The breast becomes more prominent and yields sometimes a snoring noise.*
10. *A cold numbness prevails over the whole body.*

11. The *upper parts* are bedewed with a *cold sweat*.

Cælius Aurelianus.

12. The *face* appears *swelled*, and with the eyes look red.

13. The *pulse* remains pretty *strong* and very *hard*, except in cases extremely dangerous, where it fails; and

14. There is profound *sleep*, out of which there is no waking the person. Towards the latter end comes on

15. A *frothing* at the *mouth*.

Etmuller.

A *slight fit* of an apoplexy is soon got the better of; a more severe one usually terminates in a paralytic disorder of some part of the body; an *exquisite* apoplexy quickly carries the patient off. It is seldom known that they live beyond the 7th day. *Boerhaave.*

Good and bad Signs.

All that die of an apoplexy are suffocated, therefore *the freer the patient breathes*, the greater hopes there are of recovery; and the contrary.

Frothing at the *mouth* is always a mortal sign.

Etmuller.

Those that die of an apoplexy, should not be buried under three days, because in that time all the humours are moved, and some within that time have been known to revive. *Barbette.*

A PALSY

Is a relaxation of the nervous parts, from their natural state; whereby motion and sense of the whole

whole body, or part of it, are so impaired as not to be able to exert their natural functions.

Willis.

Palsies are frequently the consequence of

1. An *apoplexy*.
2. An *epilepsy*.
3. *Convulsions*.
4. The *scurvy*.
5. *Hysterics*.
6. *Colic*.
7. *Intemperance*.
8. *Fumes of metals*, &c.

Etmuller.

9. *Gout*. *Willis.*

Dulness of the mind, loss of memory and stupidity often degenerate into a palsy. *Willis.*

Mere *deficiency or want of spirits*, as in infirm old people will sometimes cause a palsy; as will immoderate *evacuations of blood, semen, &c.*

Allen.

Good and bad Signs.

1. A *tremor* coming upon a palsy is a good sign of recovering motion.

2. *Wasting of the body and coldness* are bad omens.

Etmuller.

3. A palsy succeeding an *apoplexy, a carus, convulsions, colic*, and other affections of the brain or nerves, if it does not grow better in a little time, nor give way to medicines, it commonly remains incurable.

4. If it happens to persons in *years*, of an *ill habit*, very *scorbutic* or those that are *intemperate*, although

although the distemper be not very violent, yet it is hard to cure.

Willis.

5. Such as have the palsy all over, most commonly die presently; but if they do not, they may happen to live some considerable time, but seldom ever get cured of it; they lose their memory, and live a miserable life. *Celsus.*

See Tremor or Shaking Palsy.

A CATOCHE

Happens very rarely, but is a most astonishing distemper; all the senses, both internal and external, and motion are suspended; so that the patient is *stiff* and *immoveable* like a statue: and if by force their position is altered, they remain in that altered position. *Etmuller.*

In this disorder, there is a *suppression* of urine and *stool*, but the *breath* continues unimpaired, as also the *circulation* of the blood. *Dolæus.*

Sometimes the afflicted person has some imperfect sense of hearing and seeing, and remembers some things which he will tell of, when he gets well; if any thing be put into his mouth he will swallow, and if forced along, he will walk. *Allen.*

A large bleeding at the nose has been known, to cure this disorder.

This distemper is almost always mortal.

Boerhaave.

Sometimes however it changes into an *epilepsy*, *apoplexy*, or *melancholy*.

No one gets rid of it that is seized a second time.

The

The patient commonly dies in three or four days at the farthest.

Allen.

A TREMOR, *vulgarly called a SHAKING-PALSY*,

Is a disease of the convulsive kind. It happens sometimes from

1. Great *passions* of the *mind*, especially anger.
2. *Excess* of *drinking*.
3. *Digging* in *mines*.
4. *Working* about *metals*.
5. Too much *venery*.
6. Old *age*.

This distemper is sometimes dangerous, because it easily degenerates into great nervous disorders, as a *palsy*, *lethargy*, *apoplexy*, *spasm*, &c.

In old people it is incurable.

Coming upon women after delivery, by something continuing in the womb, which ought to have been brought away, is dangerous, as it sometimes brings on convulsions and death.

Etmuller.

See Palsy.

SPASMS or *convulsive motions*, *vulgarly called*
CRAMPS,

Are contractions of the muscles, not constant, but ceasing and returning alternately.

None of these are mortal, unless they seize the muscles of respiration, and occasion suffocation.

Etmuller.

The HICCOUGH

Is a convulsive motion of the diaphragm, that is, the membrane that divides the cavity of the breast from that of the belly.

Sometimes this disorder will continue for many days, months or years. Sometimes it is incurable, owing to some defect in the formation of the parts.

Sneezing coming upon a hiccough, puts an end to it, because it is a convulsive motion contrary to it.

Etmuller.

An EPILEPSY.

Epileptic fits are convulsions. There are three degrees of this disorder.

I. The first differs little from a falling *vertigo*.

II. The second is attended with

1. Various *gesticulations*, the external and internal senses either remaining entire, or being hurried into deliriums.

2. The sick person *dances, sings, laughs, weeps, talks ridiculously, bauls out aloud, and strikes his breast.*

After they are out of the fit, they sometimes remember all that has past, and sometimes know nothing of it.

III. In the third degree, all the use both of sense and reason is lost; the patient

1. *Falls* on the ground.

2. *Gnashes* with his *teeth*.

3. *Lifts* his *body* very much.

4. *Froths* at the *mouth*.

5. *Bites*

5. *Bites his lips and tongue, &c.*

After a while the symptoms grow milder; and

6. He lies as if *asleep*, and when he comes to himself knows nothing of what has passed, but complains only of a *numbness, heaviness, of the head and weariness.*

Etmuller.

Epileptic fits seize the patient suddenly.

1. He does not fall, but is *thrown* violently down.

2. His *arms and legs, neck and back*, become presently *inflexible*, or else are distorted with convulsions.

3. Sometimes, the *breast and belly swell.*

Willis.

If an epilepsy proceeds from an indisposition of the *brain*, it is always attended with

1. A *heaviness* and violent *pain* of the *head*.

2. *Debility* of the *senses*.

3. *Stupor*.

4. *Paleness* of the *face*, and

5. *Interrupted sleep.*

If from the *stomach*, the patient will feel

1. A *pain* about the *heart* and *orifice* of the *stomach*; with a *corrosion* and *distension*, especially when *fasting*.

2. *Nausea, pain and palpitation* of the *heart* and *fainting* will precede the fit, and it will end with

3. *Vomiting.*

If it proceeds from the *womb*,

1. *Pains* are perceived about the *loins* and *groin*, attended with

2. *Severe pains* of the *head*.

Barbette.

Epileptic

Epileptic fits are much governed by the *moon*.

An habitual epilepsy sometimes continues with a person many years, without putting an end to his life; the long continuance and frequent fits however are apt to impair both body and mind: they weaken the body with *paralytic* disorders and oppress the mind with *wild imaginations*, *forgetfulness*, and *stupidity*.

If epilepsies seize upon children, there is great hopes the distemper will leave them about the time of their puberty.

Etmuller.

It is improper to hold the limbs of a person in an epileptic fit; *Chefneau*. But the person may be roused by blowing the smoke of tobacco or feathers in his face. *Etmuller.*

St. VITUS'S DANCE

Is a species of convulsion. Children are sometimes seized with it between the age of ten and the time of puberty. It discovers itself first by

1. A kind of *lameness* or an instability of one of their legs, which they in a ridiculous manner draw after them.

2. The *arm* on the same side they cannot hold still a moment, &c.

Sydenham.

The HYSTERIC PASSION

Is owing to a disorder of the animal spirits, (and frequently indigestions. *Purcell*.) And is so general, that very few women or sedentary men are quite free from it. It imitates the symptoms of almost all other distempers, for
whatever

whatever part of the body it is seated in, it presently produces such symptoms as are suitable to that part; but the general symptoms are

1. A *coldness* in the *hands* and *feet*, which continues till the fit is over.

2. *Dejection* of the *spirits*.

3. *Laughing*.

4. *Crying*.

5. A *disturbed mind*.

6. *Clear urine*, and much in quantity.

7. Sometimes a great *spitting*.

Sydenham.

8. A *motion* in the lower *belly*, with a sensation, as if a great bowl was ascending up from thence.

9. A *croaking noise* in the *throat*.

10. A *striving* to vomit.

11. A *rumbling* in the *stomach*.

12. The *breath* disturbed and almost stopt.

13. The *throat* almost *strangled*.

14. The *eyes* drawn and rolling.

15. Sometimes the person lies *speechless* and *motionless*, with

16. An *obscure pulse*, or none, and

17. A *cadaverous aspect*.

Willis.

18. A *sense* of *coldness* rising along the back, and spreading over the whole body.

19. A *head-ach*.

20. *Palpitation* of the *heart*.

21. *Fainting*.

Galen.

22. In women, a sensation of cold on the top of the head. *Baglivius.*

The symptoms of this disorder in men, are

1. *Heart-burn.*

F

2. Great

2. Great oppression of *wind*.
3. *Croaking* in the *throat*.
4. *Distention* of the *left side*, under the *breast*.
5. A great *pulsation* felt beneath the *stomach*.
6. *Rumbling noise* in the *bowels*.
7. *Difficulty* of *breathing*.
8. *Palpitation* of the *heart*.
9. *Sinking* of the *spirits*.
10. *Excessive pain* in the *head*.
11. *Dimness* of *sight*.
12. *Dizziness*.
13. *Want* of *sleep*.
14. *Perturbation* of *mind*.
15. *Melancholy*.
16. *Wandering pains*, *spasms*, *stupors*, &c.
17. *Night sweats*.
18. A continual *spitting*.
19. *Irregular fever*.

Willis.

This disorder in the head, sometimes causes an *apoplexy* which ends in a *palsy*; sometimes it produces *spasms* like those of an *epilepsy*. It occasions often an intolerable *head-ach*, and in one place, so that you may cover the pain with your thumb. It seldom affects the lungs, but causes often a continual *cough*, without *spitting*. It sometimes imitates *colic pains* and a twisting of the guts, and sometimes terminates in the *jaundice*.

In the stomach, it causes *vomiting*; in the intestines a purging, but without pain.

Sometimes it seizes the external parts with *pain*, especially in the back, and sometimes with *swellings* in the legs and ankles; the swellings however may be distinguished from dropfical ones, being

being bigger in the morning, and not pitting with the finger ; and

Sometimes it affects the *teeth*.

Sydenham.

LOSS of MEMORY,

If sudden and without any external cause, to one otherwise in health, is a sign of an approaching *apoplexy, epilepsy, or palsy.* *Sennertus.*

MELANCHOLY and MADNESS,

Being sufficiently known when they happen, without having recourse to symptoms, all that is necessary to observe on this subject, is that

When melancholy persons are joyful beyond measure, it is a sign and forerunner of approaching *madness.*

Allen.

The BITE of a MAD ANIMAL

Will communicate madness to the person bit. After the hurt received, some fall into the distemper sooner than others. It will be a year or more before some feel the effects of it, but most commonly about the end of forty days.

Cælius Aurelianus.

Sometimes the mischief is not discovered till the accident which is the cause of it is quite forgotten ; for the wound is as easily healed as the common bites of sound animals. *Mead.*

The signs after the bite presaging that the distemper will take effect, are as follow

1. A sort of *anxiety or uneasiness.*
2. A *proclivity to anger.*
3. *Interrupted and troublesome sleep.*

F 2

4. A *weight*

4. A weight at the stomach.
5. Yawning.
6. A frequent stretching the limbs.
7. Unusual complaining of the weather, though fine.
8. Disregard for drinking any thing.
Cælius Aurelianus.
9. Wandering pains about the whole body, especially the part hurt.
10. An intermitting pulse.
11. A trembling and spasms of the tendons and nerves.
12. Violent internal heat.
13. Thirst.
Mead.
14. A biting and tickling about the part that was bit.
15. Melancholy, and avoiding the light.
When the distemper is thoroughly formed, the sick
16. Froth at the mouth.
17. Their eyes are frightful.
18. Some bark like a dog, and
19. Draw up their neck and jaws.
20. Continue without sleep; and
21. Abhor all liquids.

Etmuller.

When the *hydrophobia*, or great dread of liquids, comes on, the distemper is quite incurable, and the patient dies in two or three days. *Mead.*

It is to be remembered, that the bite not only of mad dogs, but of other mad animals, will occasion this distemper; and also the most slight bite, nay the least touch of saliva or spittle from the

the mad creature, may occasion madness in its time. *Etmuller.*

The following are the signs of a dog truly mad.

1. He is seemingly rapacious and thirsty, yet eats and drinks nothing.
 2. His eyes are fierce and flaming.
 3. He hangs down his ears.
 4. Thrusts out his tongue.
 5. Froths much at the mouth.
 6. Barks at his own shadow.
 7. Often runs along sad, without barking at all.
 8. Frequently pants for breath, as if tired with running.
 9. Carries his tail bent inwards.
 10. Runs against all he meets with great fury; and bites; hurrying on in a hasty and uncertain course.
 11. Dogs that are well, are afraid and fly, both at the sight and barking of one that is mad.
- Lomnius.*
12. The first symptom of madness in dogs is an unusual trembling. *Lister.*

THE NIGHT-MARE

Is a nocturnal difficulty of breathing, deceiving the person asleep with the absurd opinion of a weight laid upon him. It frequently affects children, because, being hungry, they eat more than they can digest. *Menjoitius.*

It very rarely seizes any one, except in their sleep, and then seldom, unless their stomachs are loaded with food of hard digestion, and they lie on their backs.

Those who are afflicted with this disorder, complain of being *pressed down* with a great weight on their breasts, so as not to be able to move; which weight deceives their imaginations, by representing to them the form of various spectres, which for a long time they cannot rid their thoughts of. They struggle, as it were for life, 'till they awake, when the imaginary weight vanishes. They commonly however find a *tremor of the heart*.

This distemper is seldom dangerous of itself.

Willis.

Some have died of this disorder, by being suffocated. *Cælius Aurelianus.*

When this disorder is habitual and of long standing, it will at last, in young people, degenerate into an *epilepsy*; and in old people, into an *apoplexy*.

They are seldom afflicted with it, who live regularly, and are content with light suppers.

Sleeping on one side, with the head raised, prevents it.

Etmuller.

C H A P. VI.

OF CATARRHOUS DISORDERS, *vulgarly called COLDS.*

IF a defluxion of humours falls on the breast, it is called a *catarrh*; if it settles itself about the throat, 'tis then a *hoarseness*; if in the nose, it is termed, a *running at the nose*.

A CATARRH,

Is a preternatural alteration of the watery part of the blood in any part of the body, whereby some of the functions are injured. The forerunners of a cold catarrh in general, are

1. *Heaviness* of the head.
2. *Numbness* of the senses and actions.
3. *Weariness* of the limbs; and between whiles,
4. A sort of *coldness* on the surface of the body, and
5. A *slight shivering* in the back.
6. The matter discharged from the nose and mouth, is *slimy* and *thick*.

In a severe Catarrh there is also

7. A *slow fever*.

In a hot catarrh, all the symptoms are more violent. There is a *pain* and *burning heat* in the body, and the matter discharged is *thin, sharp,* and *salt*.

Etmüller.

A north

A north wind is most apt to produce a catarrh.
Willis.

See Cough, Consumption.

There is a species of this disorder, called

A SUFFOCATING CATARRH,

Which is a distemper of the upper part of the windpipe, producing a kind of tightness or stricture, which renders breathing difficult, and threatens suffocation. It begins with a *hoarseness*, and is a sort of complication of a violent *cough* and a great *hoarseness*, and arises from an acrimony of the thinner part of the blood.

This is a very dangerous disorder, and threatens almost instantaneous death.

There is another species of this disorder, where the blood stagnates in the lungs, and the sick die with *fainting* and *frothing* at the mouth.

This Catarrh is known by

1. A heavy pain of the breast.
2. *Difficult breathing* and *fear of suffocation*.
3. A *voice* almost *intercepted* by the great anxiety it occasions.
4. Sometimes with a *cough*.

Not much is brought up by spitting or *hawking*. This disorder is called also a *syncope*, which see.

Etmuller.

A COUGH

Is sometimes the forerunner of very dangerous disorders, and such as are troubled with one should seek a remedy in time, before the distemper has taken too much root, and the strength be wasted. *Allen.*

With

With respect to a cough in general, it is to be considered whether it be a *dry* cough, or a cough with *spitting*; and to be observed, whether it arises from the *breast* or the *stomach*, or whether it be a *nervous* cough.

If the irritation to coughing be felt in any part of the windpipe, it is a *pectoral cough*, proceeding from the breast, and is only superficial.

If the cough be felt lower down, a little above the pit of the stomach, it denotes a *stomachick cough*.

Etmuller.

If a cough proceeds from the stomach, it is very impetuous, and though the patient coughs violent, scarce any thing is spit up.

Every cough, which in the beginning is dry, in time becomes moist.

Lindanus.

When the cough sounds *hoarse*, and seems to come from a great depth, it shews that the lungs are affected.

If the fault be in the lungs, let the person fetch a deep breath, and he will presently begin to cough; if not, the fault is in the stomach.

Etmuller.

Coughs are sometimes epidemical, depending on some fever preceding, or complicated with a fever. In this case, the distemper is more to be considered than the cough. *Sydenham.*

A CONSUMPTION

Is a waste of the lungs, and, of course, of the whole body, and commonly owes its origin to winter cold. The sign of its approaching is

1. A dry

1. A *dry cough*, continuing for some months; whereas a simple catarrh is attended with some spitting, and is but of short duration. See Catarrh.
2. *Vomiting*, or a disposition to vomit after eating, excited by the fore-mentioned cough, is a most certain sign of a consumption.
3. A *hectic fever*. See * below.
4. *Heat* in the *palms* of the *hands*, and
5. *Redness* in the *cheeks*, especially after eating.

Morton.

* A *hectic fever* may be known by the following symptoms

1. A *slight heat* scarce sensible to the person himself, perceptible however some hours after every meal.
2. A gradual *wasting* of the body.
3. A *quick, small, frequent, weak* and sometimes a *hard pulse*.
4. The *face* most commonly *florid*, with a colour more or less red.
5. *Night sweats*.
6. The *hairs* frequently *falling off*.
7. *Weariness* of the whole body.
8. *Frequent fainting*.
9. *Sleeping badly* in the morning.
10. An *inward heat*.
11. Sometimes the *urine* hath an *oily scum* on the top of it, like a spider's web.

A *hectic* beginning is hard to be known, but easily cured; but when confirmed, the contrary.

Etmuller.

A confirmed consumption may be known by

1. An *inflammatory fever*, with
2. A *saw-like pulse*.
3. *Shortness of breath*. This is succeeded by
4. A *putrid*

4. A *putrid intermitting fever*.

5. The *matter* spit up, of an *ill smell*, thick but nor glutinous, of different colours, yellow, green, but commonly of an ash colour, and last of all, when death is at hand,

6. Little *ulcers* in the *mouth*, called *apthæ*.

Morton.

In a consumption, the following are signs of approaching death.

1. If when the *matter* coughed up in a consumption, be spit out upon burning coals, it yields a *stinking* smell; or if when it be spit into water, it *sinks* to the bottom.

2. *Night sweats*.

3. *Livid cheeks*.

4. *Paleness* of the *face*.

5. The *nostrils* pinched up.

6. *Sinking* in of the *temples*.

7. *Bending* in of the *nails*.

8. *Falling off* of the *hair*.

9. A frequent and large discharge of watery, phlegmy, frothy, black, &c. matter, by *stool*, commonly attended with *gripes*.

Sydenham.

The following denote death very near.

10. *Hollow eyes*.

11. *Ears* cold and contracted.

12. The *skin* about the *forehead* hard, stretched, and dry.

13. The *face* of a *greenish* colour, or black or *livid*.

14. A sharp nose.

Hippocrates.

A consumption chiefly happens between the age of eighteen and thirty-five. Hippocrates. It may

may happen when persons are at other periods of life, but it is not then so dangerous. *Allen.*

A consumption has been known to be communicated to others, by shirts, clothes, by linen and by beds. *Bonetus.*

See Cough, Nervous Consumption, Abscess of the Lungs.

A consumption of the lungs sometimes depends on an ill conformation of the breast; and that is either *natural*, when the breast is too narrow, the neck longer than it ought to be, and the shoulder-blades seem like wings; or *accidental*, when there is a crookedness or distortion of the breast. *Morton.*

A NERVOUS CONSUMPTION

Is a wasting of the body, without a fever, cough, or any considerable shortness of breath, except in the last stage of this distemper; it may be known the symptoms below

1. The *body* seems *swelled*, as if it was distended.
2. The *face* grows *pale*.
3. The *stomach* *loaths* every thing except liquids.
4. The *urine* *diminishes* in quantity, and is generally *high coloured*. Sometimes, however, it is pale and in great quantity.

It is a disorder of long continuance, and except in the beginning, is very difficult to cure: it generally terminates in an incurable dropsy.

This distemper owes its origin commonly to some violent passions of the mind, as grief, love not returned, &c. too great an application to study, intemperance, too free a use of spirituous liquors, an unwholesome air, &c.

Morton.

A SPITTING

A SPITTING of BLOOD,

Is when blood is brought up from the lungs by a cough, and sometimes, though seldom, without a cough. The blood is thrown up either florid, or pretty much clotted, easily or with difficulty, with or without pain, froth or not. *Etmüller.*

If there be a vessel broken it generally flows out in a great quantity at the first eruption, and afterwards more sparingly. *Harvey.*

Spitting of blood is either accidental or habitual; if habitual, it is the sign of a consumption. *Morton.* If it proceeds from a consumption, the blood, in the beginning, looks thin, pure and florid, with a yellowish froth; after a while it turns more pale and watery, with little bubbles in it; and at last it comes up mixed with matter. *Harvey.*

An ABSCESS of the LUNGS

Happens often without any fever or inflammation preceding it, and without any great cough or spitting; it is bred in the lungs privately and sometimes does not shew itself, before it kills the person. Indeed, it is preceded by

1. A little cough, dry at first, but after a while, with spitting, and the matter spit up very offensive. This having continued some time, there comes on

2. A shortness of breath.

3. The spirits sink.

4. The body is gradually emaciated.

Willis.

G

5. A con-

5. A continual *pain* is felt in the *breast*, and the patient cannot lie on the side where the pain is.

In process of time, comes on

6. A *redness* in the *cheeks*, and

7. A little *fever*.

If an abscess breaks unawares, the matter often rushes suddenly into the windpipe and the person is suffocated, though sometimes it will break into the breast, it has been carried off by urine, and the patient has recovered. *Baglivi*.

Sometimes, but not often, an abscess has formed itself in the lungs, gradually become ripe, broke, and the patient has spit up great quantities of offensive matter, which spitting has continued many weeks or months, till he has been reduced to a very bad state; and yet, by the help of proper remedies, the ulcer has been cleansed and healed, and the patient has perfectly recovered. *Willis*.

AN ASTHMA

Is a difficult and troublesome respiration, with an elevation of the shoulder-blades and a wheezing, proceeding from an obstruction of the vessels of the lungs; and is either *continual* or *periodical*. They arise from a variety of causes. The fits of a *continual* asthma, are frequently from too much exercise, or brought on by some error in diet, or returning at night; but these returns are not so regular as in a *periodical* asthma, where the fits return every tenth day.

The fit of a continual asthma may be known to be coming on, by the asthmatical persons commonly feeling, about two or three o'clock in the

the afternoon, a streightness or *inflammation* about the *mouth* of the *stomach*, which at that time is distended with *flatulencies*, and plentifully discharges insipid *belchings*, and this is followed by a seeming *stiffness* or pushing up of the *lungs*.

A description of the fit.

About one or two o'clock in the morning the fit gradually comes on; *breathing* begins to be *slow* and presently *difficult*. If the fit is not to continue longer than two or three hours, and the person rises out of bed, the difficulty of breathing presently lessens, and he *spits* out a sort of *glutinous matter*, like the white of an egg marked with black lines or threads: but if the fit is to continue two, three or four days, little or nothing is spit up; but the third or fourth day, a kind of *corrupted matter* is brought up, not so glutinous, and of a white colour, greenish or yellowish; and if the distemper is inveterate, the matter brought up will be of *sweet taste* like that of blood or liquorish, or of a *putrid, salt or acid taste*, and often with streaks of blood. Within the space of three, four or five days, the fit is quite at an end, and then little or nothing is spit up till the return of another fit.

More and longer fits happen in summer than in winter. In August they are always most severe.

The longer the fits, the greater are the intervals, and on the contrary.

Floyer.

An asthma will sometimes bring on a *consumption*, but this is generally the attendant of old age; it may be discovered by the *shortness* and *difficulty* of *breathing*. *Morton.*

64 The PHYSICAL FRIEND.

An inveterate asthma is very seldom or never cured, yet it is very much to be relieved. *Willis.*

The heat of the bed exasperates the distemper.

Extremity of cold is borne without injury.

The more sparing and thinner the food is in the fit, particularly in the beginning, the better.

Floyer.

Drinking of coffee is a most certain remedy for asthmatic inflammations, and will do the greatest service in that kind in the very fit. *Musgrave.*

C H A P. V.

Of the HEART.

A SYNCOPE, or FAINTING FIT,

IS something like an apoplexy, and takes its rise from various causes, such as too large evacuations, bathing too long, drinking of cold drink when hot, passions of the mind, &c. and sometimes from secret causes as abscesses of the heart, collections of stagnated blood, or worms about the heart, &c.

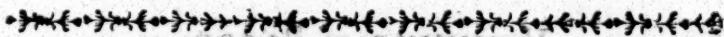
Those who are seized with a syncope

1. *Falt*

1. *Fall down* suddenly, senseless and motionless.
2. Have scarce any *breath* or *pulse* left.
3. The *body* grows *pale* and *cold*, particularly the hands and feet.
4. A *cold sweat* comes on.
5. The *face* is *deathly*.
6. The *teeth*, *mouth* and *hands* closely *shut*.

There are three degrees of this disorder, of which a syncope is the second. The first degree is attended only with a great languor, with a remarkable want of spirits. The last degree is attended with loss of pulse and the person lies like one that is dead; in this case the person is in great danger.

Etmuller.



C H A P. VI.

Of DISTEMPERS of the STOMACH.

INDIGESTION.

VERY many distempers, especially those of long continuance, derive their origin from some fault in the digestion of the stomach.

Eating a great variety of foods disposes a person to indigestion; and also not chewing his meat.

Indigestion, of whatever sort it be, discovers itself by

1. *Heart-burn.*
2. *Costiveness*, or
3. When the *matter* thrown up by a vomit is *thick* and *phlegmy*.
4. A *heavy pain* at the *stomach* about two hours after eating, and
5. *Belchings* about five or six hours after.

Note. These belchings are sometimes sour, sometimes insipid, at others putrid and stinking, and sometimes they retain the taste of what they eat.

6. *Flushings* in the face after meals.

Things hurtful to the stomach should be avoided, as so much poison.

Etmuller.

VOMITING of BLOOD.

Vomiting if not excessive, is generally beneficial, but vomiting of blood is dangerous. It sometimes occasioning sudden death.

This disorder sometimes is preceded by a *heavy pain* in the upper part of the *loins*.

In bloody vomiting, an accidental bleeding at the *anus* is a happy circumstance; the patient then sometimes recovers.

Etmuller.

A SURFEIT

Generally owes its rise to over-eating or drinking, or eating or drinking improper things; sometimes it proceeds from other causes, as too large

large a draught of cold water or small beer in summer-time, too violent exercise, a hot sulphureous disposition of the air, &c. It is attended with

1. An *indisposition* of body.
2. *Sickness* and *heaviness* at *stomach*, and commonly with
3. A *rash* on the *skin*, and
4. A *small fever*.

Etmuller.

A CHOLERA MORBUS

Is sometimes an epidemic disorder and very malignant and mortal, destroying the patient within twenty-four hours or two or three days.

Etmuller.

It is attended with

1. Violent *vomiting*.
2. Violent *purging*.
3. Violent *pain* of the *belly* and *bowels*.
4. The person distended with *wind*.
5. *Pain* at the *heart*.
6. *Thirst*.
7. *Heat*.
8. *Anxiety*.
9. A *quick pulse*.
10. *Sickness* at *stomach*.
11. A *contraction* of the *limbs*.
12. *Coldness* of the *hands* and *feet*.
13. *Fainting fits*, &c.
14. The matter discharged by stool and vomiting, is first *liquid*, *pale*, *yellowish*, then thicker and higher coloured, viz. *yellow*, *green*, *blue* or *blackish*.

Sydenham.

The

The disorder is commonly worse every third day.

The more the *excrements* recede from a natural state, the greater is the danger. See *Dysentery*.

Etmüller.

COSTIVENESS,

When very stubborn, is often the cause of a thousand disorders, and various pains in the belly; sometimes of sickness and vomiting, of distempers of the head, head-ach, watchings, vertigo, &c. Studious men, and of a gouty scorbutic or hysseric habit are liable to it. *Etmüller.*

Those who are *loose* while young, are bound when they grow old, and the contrary: but it is best to have the body open in youth and to be more costive when in years. *Hippocrates.*

Rising an hour in the morning earlier than usual will cure many that are subject to costiveness. *Willis.*

Those that are costive ought never to apply themselves to study in the morning; or go abroad, without first having gone to stool. *Waldschmidtus.*

A LOOSENESS or PURGING

Is called by four different names, according to the species: a *lientery*, a *cæliaca*, a *diarrhæa*, and a *dysentery*. *Boerhaave.*

I. A LIENTERY

Is a flux of the belly, in which whatever is taken in is discharged as it is swallowed, or very little altered. It is always attended with

1. A pain of the stomach, which always torments

ments the patient most after eating, 'till he has been to stool.

2. A small quantity of *urine*, but *high coloured*.

A scorbutic lientery is hard to be cured, very subject to relapses, and is a very dangerous disorder.

Etmuller.

II. A CÆLIACA

Is a voiding the nutritive part of the food with the excrements, which in this case are white or grey, or palish.

It is a very dangerous disorder.

Etmuller.

III. A DIARRHÆA

Is a frequent and large discharge of thin, watery, phlegmy, frothy, fat, black, &c. matter by stool, sometimes with, sometimes without excrements, commonly but not always attended with gripes. *Boerhaave*. Grief and trouble frequently occasion it, which, if the cause continues, becomes incurable. Anger also often occasions a diarrhæa. *Baglivi*.

A diarrhæa if not cured will bring on an irregular fever, and a leanness and waste of body, that will terminate in death. *Baglivi*.

If the appetite and digestion continues good, a diarrhæa very seldom hurts. *Allen*.

A woollen shirt conduces much to cure an habitual diarrhæa. *Wainwright*. As also riding on horseback, or in a chaise. *Fuller*.

IV. A DYSENTERY, or BLOODY FLUX,

Is a diarrhæa with *bloody stools*. *Etmuller*. Sometimes

times indeed in a dysentery, the stools are without blood, but if they are frequent, with *gripes* and a *ropy slime*, it is nevertheless a dysentery. Sydenham.

It begins with

1. A *shivering* and *shaking*. This is succeeded by

2. *Heat*.

3. *Gripes*.

4. *Slimy stools*, which in progress of time are mixed with streaks of blood, with considerable pain.

Sydenham.

Sometimes it is attended with a *fever* and is very *contagious*.

In the most severe dysentery, small *pieces of flesh* are discharged, with *corrupted matter*; and this is commonly a fatal sign.

Sometimes the intestines *mortify*, of course the patient dies.

Etmuller.

When the intestines *mortify*, it is observed three days before death, when the patient's *thirst* goes quite off, and the hands and feet are *cold*. In short, whoever dies of a dysentery dies of a *mortification* of the bowels. *Waldschmidtus*.

If *pure blood* is discharged by stool, the person's life is in danger. Sydenham.

Note. In the case of bloody stools, great care is to be taken to distinguish between a *Dysentery* and the *Piles*. Which see. *Etmuller*.

A BILIOUS CHOLIC

Is of all others the most tormenting pain of the bowels. Sometimes they are *girded in*, as if it was

was with a swathe; sometimes the pain contracts itself into *one point*, as if the belly was boring with an auger. (Sometimes it *moves* from one place to another. *Purcell*.) Now and then the pain somewhat abates, and by and by returns again with violence. *Sydenham*. Sometimes the whole *belly swells* as if it would burst; the *body* most commonly is *bound*, and the *urine* is small in quantity. These are the most usual symptoms; sometimes severer happen, as

1. A *fever*.
2. An *acid* or *bitter taste* in the mouth.
3. *Belching*.
4. *Vomiting*.
5. A *heat*, or *suppression* of *urine*.
6. The *jaundice*.
7. A *great pulsation* in the *belly*.
8. A *sensation* of *cold* in the *belly*.
9. A *retraction* of the *navel* inwards.
10. A *protrusion* of the *navel* outwards.
11. A *discharge* of *yellow* or *green matter* by *stool*, without relief.
12. *Light* and *windy excrements*; and
Purcell.

13. Often loss of speech and hoarseness. *Baglivi*.

At the beginning of the distemper, the pain is not so precisely determined to one single point, as it is afterwards, nor are the vomitings so frequent, nor is the body so bound up as to resist the power of purges; but the more the pain increases, the more obstinately it fixes itself in a point, and the vomiting comes on the more, and the costiveness is more stubborn, till at last (unless prevented by some seasonable remedy) the *iliac passion* or a twisting of the guts ensues, which
com-

commonly proves mortal. *Sydenham.* See Iliac passion.

A *throbbing pain* in the bowels denotes an inflammation of them. *Etmuller.*

A bilious cholic often terminates in a *palsy*, *epilepsy*, the *gout*, *dropsy*, *rheumatism*, or a *consumption*. *Purcell.*

In stubborn cholics of long duration, if profuse and universal sweats come on, with great weakness, it is a sign that a *palsy* is just approaching.

How *cholic* pains may be distinguished from *gravelly* pains.

1. A gravelly pain is fixed in the kidney and tends from thence towards the testicles, but a cholic pain is wandering, and affects the middle of the belly, like a girdle.

2. Upon eating, the cholic pain is encreased, but the other is rather lessened.

3. In the pain of the cholic, there is more ease after a discharge by stool or vomiting, than in gravelly pains.

4. In the latter, the urine is first clear and thin, and afterwards something subsides; and at last gravel or small stones are discharged; but in the cholic the urine is thicker in the beginning.

Sydenham.

The HYSTERIC CHOLIC

Sometimes counterfeits the bilious: it is attended with

1. A *pain* about the pit of the stomach and a little lower.

2. *Vomiting* of humours, green or yellow.

3. A great *sinking* of the spirits.

Sydenham.

4. A globe

4. A globe seems to move in the belly. *Etmuller.*

After a day or two, the pain goes off, but on the slightest perturbation of the mind, it soon returns again.

This disorder sometimes degenerates into a jaundice, which most commonly wears away by degrees of its own accord.

Sydenham.

*The ILIAC PASSION, vulgarly called a TWIST-
ING of the GUTS,*

Is an obstruction in the bowels, so that nothing will pass downwards by stool, but the excrements are thrown up at the mouth by a retrograde motion of the intestines. This distemper proceeds gradually. In the beginning.

1. *Nothing passes downwards.*
2. *The belly grows hard and swells.*
3. *The patient nauseates and vomits.*
4. *First comes up a yellowish and phlegmy humour, and*
5. *Next, the excrements are vomited up. This is followed by*
6. *Fainting fits.*
7. *Unspeakable anxieties.*
8. *Cold sweats.*
9. *Coldness of the hands and feet.*
10. *Suppression of urine.*
11. *Great weakness.*
12. *Hiccups.*
13. *Convulsions and death.*

Etmuller.

14. *Great pain. Sennertus.*

All disorders of this kind are dangerous. Those
H who

who vomit up their *excrements* seldom recover.
Sennertus.

If the *pain* is very acute and *suddenly goes away*, without any manifest cause, it is a sign of a mortification and death.

There is no safety to be hoped for, 'till there is a discharge by stool.

Ruptures often occasion this disorder; indeed when it happens to women it almost always proceeds from a rupture, though the patient is scarce sensible of it.

Etmuller.

Of WORMS.

There are three sorts of worms, *round ones*, *broad ones* and *ascarides*. Sometimes, though but seldom, irregular worms are thrown up out of the stomach, as horned worms, hairy, with four feet, some with many feet, with two or three heads and some with a double forked tail, &c.

I. The *round worms* are most common, and are like earth worms, only a little whiter.

II. The *broad worm* is like a ribband, two or three ells long, divided through the whole length with cross joints or knots.

III. The *ascarides* are small thin worms, like pieces of thread which usually reside near the anus.

Sennertus.

Worms in general occasion

1. Vomiting.
2. Heart-burn.
3. Faintings.
4. Hiccups.
5. Pains of the head.

6. Loss

6. *Loss of voice.*
7. *Belly-ach.*
8. *Great drowsiness.*
9. *Delirium.*
10. *Sadness.*
11. *Fevers.*
12. *The quinsy, pleurisy and a great many more violent symptoms.*

Fuller.

Those that have the *broad worm*, seldom have but one, and the following are the symptoms.

1. They are more than ordinarily *hungry*, and cannot bear fasting; for unless they eat, they feel a pain and gnawing in their bowels.
2. *Substances* like gourd seeds are discharged in their stools.

These worms are not easily destroyed.

Such as are troubled with *ascarides* have

1. An intolerable *itching* in the *anus*.
2. Sometimes a *fainting*.
3. Generally a *continual desire* to go to stool, when nothing but a white slimy matter is discharged.

Sennertus.

It is to be observed, that when persons suddenly, without any manifest cause, not having the symptoms belonging to other distempers, fall at once in danger of their lives, and are as it were struck with an *apoplexy*, *coldness* of the feet and hands, a *very small pulse* (which is almost always a sign of latent worms, as is also the *hiccup*) a *hoarseness*, and sometimes a sudden *madness*; when such symptoms happen, worms are to be suspected. *Baglivi.*

See Worms in Infants.

H 2

C H A P.

C H A P. VII.

Of URINARY DISORDERS.

A DIABETES

IS a disorder in which the juices brought into the blood go off by urine undigested, which brings on a waste of the body. It is a dangerous distemper. Sydenham. And is attended with the following symptoms.

1. In the beginning, the *mouth* grows *dry*.
2. The *spittle* is *white* and *frothy*.
3. The patient makes *more water* than ordinary.
4. Small *beats* are perceived in the *bowels*, a little *biting*.
5. The *body* grows *thinner*; and
6. The *mind* *anxious* and *wavering*.

By and by

7. The *thirst* grows *intolerable*.
8. The *body* *wastes*.
9. The patient is *continually making water*; or if not, the *loins* and *testicles* *swell*, and he at last makes water with pain.

When he is in this situation death is not far off.

Lifter.

10. The *urine* is commonly *sweet*.
11. The *strength* *fails*.
12. A burning *heat* is felt about the *loins*.

Etmuller.

13. A *slow*

13. A *slow fever*. *Willis*.

After immoderate labour, too much venery, and habitual fevers, a diabetes is most commonly incurable; it is the same when brought on by a long custom of drinking spirituous liquors.

Sometimes something *fat* is discharged with the *urine*. This denotes death to be at hand.

Etmuller.

An INFLAMMATION of the KIDNEYS

May be known by the following symptoms.

1. A *burning, pungent, and great pain*.
2. An *acute fever*.
3. A small quantity of *urine*, very red and fiery, or in the height of the distemper *watery*.
4. A *numbness* of the *leg* on the afflicted side.
5. A *pain* in the *groin* and *testicle* on the afflicted side.
6. *Pain* in the *bowels*.
7. *Vomiting* of *bile*.
8. Continual *belching*.

Boerhaave.

9. *Heat* of *urine*.
10. *Strangury*, or difficulty of making water.

Etmuller.

If the inflammation cannot be dispersed, but continues beyond the seventh day, an *abscess* is to be feared. When this is forming, we may know it by

1. A *remission* of the *heat*.
2. A *pulsation* in the part.
3. A *horror* often returning.
4. A *heaviness* and *numbness* of the part.

That an abscess is formed, we may know, by the foregoing symptoms past, and

1. A *burning heat* and *tension* of the part; and
2. *Corrupted urine*.

Boerhaave.

3. A *biting pain* in the *loins*. *Etmuller.*

If the kidney mortifies, it may be discovered by the following symptoms.

1. A *sudden remission* of *pain*, without any manifest cause.

2. *Cold sweats*.

3. A *weak intermitting pulse*.

4. Some *urine* or none, or *livid*, *black* and *hairy*, offensive to the smell, and *foul*, with *brown* or *black bits* of *flesh*.

5. *Sudden loss* of *strength*.

In this case no remedy can be of service.

In inflammations of the kidneys, little or no *urine*, and that *thin* and *watery*, is a bad sign.

If a *palsy* or *lameness* of the *leg* on the afflicted side follows, it is incurable, and the disorder often turns into a *slow consumption* or a *dropfy*.

A small quantity of inflammatory matter sticking in the urinary passages, may bring on the *stone*.

Boerhaave.

An inflammation of the kidneys or bladder may be thus distinguished from the stone. A continual fever attends here, which does not in the stone. The pain in the stone is by intervals, whereas here, 'tis more continual and throbbing. In an inflammation of the kidneys the urine in the beginning is very red, but the distemper coming to the height, it turns watery and pale; but in the stone it is quite otherwise. *Etmuller.*

A n

An ulcer in the kidneys is seldom cured in young persons, in old ones never. *Riverius.*

See Inflammation of the Bladder.

An INFLAMMATION of the BLADDER

May be known by

1. A tension, hardness, heat, swelling and pain about the groin.

2. A fever more or less acute.

The sick commonly die the 4th or 7th day, or an ulcer ensues hard to be cured.

In an ulcer of the bladder there is

1. Great pain in the groin and about the private parts, as often as the person makes water.

2. A difficulty of making water.

3. Often a want to go to stool, and discharging nothing.

4. An erection of the penis.

Etmuller.

5. Corrupted urine. *Riverius.* Or bloody, or full of branny matter, smelling strong. *Hippocrates.*

This distemper is most commonly incurable. *Etmuller.*

Ulcers of the bladder occasioned by a stone are not cured, except the stone be first extracted.

Allen.

We may thus distinguish between ulcers of the kidneys and bladder. When the kidneys are ulcerated, the sick do not make water with so much difficulty; and what is worn off from the kidneys and found in the urine is red, like thin pieces of flesh, or filaments like hair: there is also less pain, and often blood is mixed with the urine:

urine: but, in an ulcer of the bladder, there is more desire and difficulty of making water; whatever comes forth is white, the pains are more violent and less blood is discharged. If the urinary passage is ulcerated, the urine is thickish, mixed with a little blood or matter.

Ulcers of the kidneys are more easily cured than those of the bladder.

Lomnius.

See Inflammation of the Kidneys.

The STONE

Is a stony substance formed in the urinary passages. It lodges generally in the kidneys or the bladder.

I. The chief signs of a stone in the kidneys are

1. A fixed pain in the loins, continual, heavy like a weight in the substance of the kidneys, with a kind of numbness in the part.

When the stone begins to move

2. The pain is pungent and twitching, nor does it cease till the stone falls down into the bladder.

3. The urine is lessened in quantity, and watery, yet sharp, and

4. The person cannot bend his body.

Etmüller.

5. A burning heat in the loins. *Greenfield.*

6. A numbness of the leg on the afflicted side.

7. One of the testicles is drawn up with painful cramps.

8. Sometimes there is a desire to go to stool without evacuation; also

9. Nausea

9. *Nausea and vomiting.*

10. Often a *difficulty of breathing*, as if the lower ribs were bound together with a girdle.

11. Also *gripes*, and violent *cholic*.

Note. All these symptoms are not found promiscuously in all persons.

Etmuller.

After the stone falls into the bladder the urine presently becomes very thick and foul, blackish and in great quantity. *Greenfield.*

Cholic pains and pains arising from the stone in the kidneys are in some measure similar, but still may be distinguished one from the other.

See Bilious Cholic. Page 70.

A large stone in the kidneys together with an ulcer is a desperate case; but sometimes nature, beyond all hopes, has opened a way through the back for the discharge of the stone, and the ulcer has been healed and cured. This has induced surgeons sometimes to attempt extracting the stone by an incision in the small of the back, but this operation is far from being a safe one: there is only a bare *possibility* of success, but hardly any *probability* at all. *Greenfield.*

II. A stone lodging in the bladder may be known by the following symptoms.

1. The person first feels a *stoppage* of urine whilst he makes water; whence proceeds

2. A continual desire to make water, and an incapacity to do it, otherwise than drop by drop.

3. A call to *stool*, without evacuation.

4. A heavy *pain* in the *neck* of the *bladder*.

If the stone be large

5. A *weight*

5. A *weight* is felt in the part between the *anus* and the private parts.

6. A *pain* and *itching* at the *top* of the *yard*, and a frequent *erection*.

When the disease has been of long standing

7. A *slimy dirty matter* is discharged with the *urine*.

Etmuller.

When the stone is large this disorder is seldom cured but by cutting into the bladder, and extracting the stone by surgery.

The GRAVEL.

Many bring away *gravel* with their *urine*, and yet have no stone. In this case, a sort of tartar in the form of *reddish sand* is very often found in the sediment of the *urine*. This disorder often occasions

1. *Pains* like those of the stone in the kidney; and

2. Almost a continual *strangury*, or difficulty of making water.

Allen.

A total SUPPRESSION of URINE

Is attended with the following symptoms.

1. *Anxiety* and *straightness* about the heart.

2. Sometimes an offensive and urinous *sweat*.

3. A *numbness* of the *senses*.

4. *Vomitting*, &c.

Etmuller.

This is a very dangerous disorder; it is commonly mortal on the 11th day. *Etmuller.* No one outlives the 17th day. *Greenfield.*

The

The more the patient sweats, the longer he lives.

It is the worst of signs when he feels no pain.

Etmuller.

A STRANGURY

Is a making of water by drops, with a sharp pain and a continual stimulation.

An ulcer of the bladder sometimes immediately follows upon it.

Etmuller.

MAKING WATER *with* STRAINING, PAIN, and HEAT

Is a very troublesome disorder, but not of itself mortal. It is sometimes of long continuance, and endangers the bladder's being ulcerated; or an incontinence of urine may be the consequence of it.

Etmuller.

INCONTINENCE of URINE

Is an involuntary discharge of urine; children or old people often piss a-bed in their sleep. It is a distemper very hard to be cured, when it happens to those that are awake. In old persons it is altogether incurable.

It is a bad sign in acute distempers.

Etmuller.

BLOODY URINE

Is owing to a variety of causes; stone, strains, &c. It is commonly ushered in with a heavy pain in the part affected. In this case, the urine is always

ways *dark coloured, turbid, more or less thickish*, as more or less blood is mixed with it; from being *dark coloured*, it grows *blackish*, so that it stains linen with a bloody redness; if it stands for some time, it has a *sediment thick and blackish*, like clotted blood.

Etmuller.

Bloody urine often returning at fixed periods, may happen without any detriment to health, from a stoppage of the bleeding piles in those that are subject to it. In this case when it is not attended with either fever or pain, it is either a relief to weariness or heaviness. *Hippocrates.*

On URINES.

1. *White* urine is either thin, limpid and watery, or else of a thicker consistence and whitish, like broth of flesh half-boiled; it is often made by children in fevers or those troubled with worms. Children often in a good state of health make such urine.

2. *Milky* or *greyish* urine, made in fevers as they increase, shew that nature is hard set; and if the urine continues so for some time, it is a sign of a long distemper.

3. *Thin watery* urine occurs in many disorders. Made by those afflicted with the green-sickness, ill habit of body, or the hysterics, it denotes indigestion. Great quantities of this urine is a sign of some great disorder or perturbation of the mind, and is frequently the forerunner of hystericks and convulsions. We meet with this urine in other disorders. Such a urine in fevers is a very ill omen; the change of the urine from
thick

thick to thin and watery, being the sign of an approaching phrensy.

4. A *yellowish* urine most commonly denotes a natural and healthy state.

5. *Red* urine is generally a sign of fevers, though it is often met with in the gout and scurvy.

6. *Green* and *blackish* urine is commonly the sign of some violent or venomous distemper.

7. A *cloud* in the urine, both in acute disorders and those of long standing, is a sign of recovery.

8. A gross kind of *mealy sediment* in urine, in those who lie ill of fevers, shews that the disease will be of long continuance.

Note. There are many other appearances in urines, the consequence of various disorders, but none that foretell any thing particular but such as are above specified; or are not to be met with where the disorder itself is treated on.

Allen.

C H A P. VIII.

CORPULENCY,

WHEN excessive, becomes a disease.

Excess of fatness renders the body liable to many diseases, as apoplexies, asthma, the piles, the stone, ulcers of the legs, dropsy, &c.

Etmuller.

I

Those

Those that are naturally gross and fat, oftener die suddenly than other people. *Hippocrates.*

An ILL-HABIT of BODY

Proceeds from a variety of causes; its signs are

1. *Paleness* of the face, with a whitish hue, sometimes also of a leaden colour.

2. *Weakness* and *listlessness* to motion, with a little *bloatedness*.

3. In some there is a constant *purging*, with

4. A *fever* returning about evening, scarce perceivable by the person who has it.

5. A *quick* and *thick pulse*.

6. A *loathing* of meat.

7. A *desire* rather to *drinkables*.

8. *Bilious* urine, but sometimes very red, and frequently pale.

Borellus, Etmuller.

General DROPSIES

Are of two kinds, *anasarca* and *ascites*, and generally arise from a poorness of blood.

I. An *anasarca* is a white soft tumour of all the external parts of the body, yielding to the pressure of the fingers, and leaving an impression or pit behind for some time. *Willis.*

II. An *ascites* is a dropsy of the belly; and the most general of the two. The first token of this distemper is

1. A *swelling* about the *ankles* in the evenings and going off again in the mornings. When these swellings pit with the fingers and are accompanied with

2. A *shortness*

2. A *shortness* of *breath*, there is no doubt but a dropfy is begun ; as the distemper encreases,
3. The *belly swells*, and
4. The *other parts* of the body *waste*.
5. The patient *makes* but *little water*, and
6. The *thirst* is *intense*.

Sydenham.

7. Sometimes when the belly is struck, a noise is heard as of fluctuating water.
8. It is attended also with a *heaviness*.
9. A *numbness*.
10. *Costiveness*.
11. A *slow fever*.
12. No *sweat*.
13. *Leanness*.
14. *Lividness* of the *countenance*, &c.

Boerhaave.

Good and bad Signs.

An *ascites* coming upon an *anasarca*, is easier cured than a single *ascites*. *Willis.*

A dropfy that succeeds distempers of long continuance, and of persons that are much in years, is seldom cured. *Etmuller.*

If water be plentifully discharged by stool, the patient bears it well, and the swelling of the belly is relieved, a cure need not be despaired of ; but if the belly swells more and more, there is no hopes, for the event will be fatal. *Willis.*

A dropfy proceeding from a distempered liver is attended with a most violent dry cough. *Baglivius.*

Dropfies arising from acute distempers are generally mortal.

A dropfy which gives way to phyfic and returns again, is desperate and incurable.

If dropfical perfons breathe well and without pain, and their legs and arms are not wasted, they may be cured.

Hippocrates.

A purging, called a diarrhæa in a dropfy, which does not relieve, is very bad; for it fhews that the bowels are in a bad ftate. *Allen.*

Almost all dropfical people die about the full of the moon. *Tycho Brahe.*

A TYMPANY or DRY DROPSY

Is a fwelling of the belly, which when struck founds like a drum, but not with water; it generally turns, however, to an *ascites*; which fee.

Persons long fubject to hysteries, cholics, and other convulfive diforders of the belly, are generally at laft feized with a tympany.

This diftemper is feldom mortal of itfelf, but being incurable, and continuing a long time, an *ascites* is brought on, of which the perfon is fure to die.

Willis.

A WATERY HEAD

Is a kind of dropfy of that part, it feldom affects grown perfons, but infants are moft liable to it. It is frequently occafioned by hard labour.

The watery humour, in this diforder, is either between the fkin and the fkull, or the fkull and the brain; when within the fkull it is incurable, but without the fkull it is eafily cured.

When

When the water is within the skull, the head swells to such a bulk, that sometimes it weighs heavier than the whole body.

Schenckius.

Those that are troubled with it, are

1. *Sad and pale.*
2. Their eyes are *livid* and *start* forward.
3. The *eyelids* are *dilated*.
4. The *bones* of the *skull* grow *soft* and *thin*.
5. The *nose* is *depressed*.
6. The *forehead* *projects*.
7. The *head* grows monstrously *large* and *heavy*;
it often bursts and death follows.

M. Petit.

A DROPSY of the BREAST

Is a frequent distemper, but not sufficiently known. They that are afflicted with it have

1. A *fever*.
2. A *dry cough*.
3. They *breathe quick*.
4. Their *feet swell*.
5. Their *nails* grow *crooked*.
6. And they are afflicted as with an *empyema*,
but not with that severity. See *Empyema*. It
continues longer than an *empyema*.

Spanius.

7. They have a *swelling in the breast*, and a
sense of fluctuation.
8. A *difficulty of breathing*.
9. A *palpitation of the heart*.
10. A *small fever*.

Et muller.

The JAUNDICE.

Is an ill habit of the whole body, occasioning a yellowness of the skin. *Etmuller.*

The principal symptoms are

1. *Weariness* of the whole body.
2. *Anxiety* about the heart.
3. *Shortness* of breath.
4. *Loss* of strength.
5. *Paleness* of the face.
6. *Weak* and *slow* pulse.
7. *Urine thin*, or sometimes *thick*, of a *yellow* colour, inclining to redness, staining a cloth dipt in it of a saffron colour.
8. Sometimes bilious vomiting.
9. *White stools*.
10. An *itching* of the whole body.
11. A *dryness* and *roughness* all over the body, as if it was sun-burnt.
12. A *yellowness* through the whole skin, especially in the whites of the eyes, with which colour all objects seem to be tinged.

Allen.

It is also most commonly attend with

13. The *heart-burn*.
14. A *pain* below the pit of the stomach, rather in the right side.
15. A *slow discharge* by stool.
16. If the urine is thick, a *yellow froth* arises.
17. *Fainting fits* often happen before the appearance of the jaundice.
18. Sometimes it is attended with a *fever*.

If the yellowness inclines to *greenness*, or *blueness*, or an obscure *lividness*, it is usually called the *black jaundice*.

The

The *yellow* jaundice continuing a long while, always degenerates into the *black*.

Etmuller.

Women in the time of pregnancy are often subject to the jaundice, especially in the last months; but when they come to be delivered, the distemper commonly goes off of its own accord. *Welchius.*

Good and Bad Signs.

Stools of the colour of ashes, is most commonly a sign of a stone in the gall-bladder.

Thick and *black* urine is a sign of the distemper going off.

The *yellower* the jaundice is, the easier it is cured, but the *black*er it is, the more difficult.

When the jaundice is complicated with the *dropsy*, it is seldom cured.

Etmuller.

If *sweats* break out, it gives hopes of a speedy cure.

If the *urine* deposits a reddish matter soon after it is made, it foretells the distemper will continue a long time.

Sylvius.

If the distemper continues long, it threatens a *dropsy*.

The jaundice in its last stage, discharging blood by stool, urine, through the skin, by spitting, or by drops from the nose, &c. is scarce ever cured.

Allen.

A consumption caused by the jaundice is not cured, unless the jaundice be first cured. *Morton.*

C H A P. IX.

The RHEUMATISM

IS a distemper that happens at any season of the year, but most commonly in autumn. *Sydenham.*

By a rheumatism we commonly mean wandering pains, seizing the external parts of the body. *Schmitzius.*

It begins with

1. A *shivering* and other symptoms of a fever: in a day or two's time.
2. A *vehement pain* seizes some one or more of the *limbs*, raging sometimes in one place, and then in another, especially in the arms, wrists, shoulders and knees, shifting itself from place to place.
3. Very often there is a *redness* in the part where the pain is.

Sydenham.

Sometimes it is attended with

4. Very violent *anxieties* about the *heart*.
5. A troublesome *thirst*.
6. *Sweats*.
7. *Shooting* and *pricking pains*.
8. An *unaptness* to *motion*.
9. *Tumours* of the painful parts.

Etmuller.

The fever gradually goes off, and the pain remains.

This

This distemper often runs out into a great length, continuing sometimes for some months, or years, not perpetually with the same violence, but coming and going, from time to time renewing its fits.

Sydenham.

It is determined sometimes by sweat or urine, or by an eruption on the skin, like the purples, leaving a roughness. *Etmuller.*

It is near a-kin to a true gout. *Etmuller.* And easily changes into the gout. *Schmitzius.*

The SCURVY

Is a collection of distempers of different natures. *Pitcairn.* It is of two sorts, the cold *scurvy* and the hot; but they proceed from one and the same cause. The symptoms attending the *scurvy* are various, but they never all occur in the same person.

1 Sometimes they complain of a *pricking pain* in the head, generally of a heavy pain.

2. A *palpitation* and *straightness* of the heart.

3. An *inflammation* of the stomach.

4. A *tightness* of the belly.

5. They *cough* and sometimes think themselves suffocated.

6. They *breathe* difficultly.

7. *Vomit.*

8. Are *feverish*.

9. Their *appetite* fails.

10. They are troubled with *hiccups*.

11. *Belchings*.

12. *Wind*.

13. *Convulsions*.

14. They *tremble*.

15. Their

15. Their *limbs* are *tired*.
16. Are full of red or purple *spots*.
17. Have generally an *itching*.
18. A *wasting* of the *gums*.
19. A *discharge* of *blood* and *looseness*.
20. *Blackness* of the *teeth*.
21. A *disagreeable* *breath*.
22. Their *mouths* flow with *spittle*.
23. Their *urine* is *thin* and without *sediment*, and sometimes *thick* and *red*, nay almost *black*.
24. The *pulse* always *unequal*, generally *weak* and *slow*.
25. *Wandering* *pains*, especially in the *legs*, which generally grow worse at night.
26. *Malignant* *ulcers*.
27. *Swellings* of different kinds, commonly *soft*, *white* and *insensible*, like those of the *dropsy*.
28. *Plentiful* *sweats*.
29. A *waste* of the *body*.
30. *Failure* of *strength*.
31. A *decay* of the *bones*.
32. A profound *drowsiness*.
33. A *dropsy*, &c.

Barbette and Deckers.

In a *scorbutic* waste of the *body*, the *stools* sometimes appear *oily*, as if sprinkled with fat or oil. *Charleton.*

The following are the principal signs of the *scurvy*.

34. A *purple* *circle* under the *eyes*.
35. *Bleeding* of the *gums*.
36. *Spots* on the *thighs* and *legs*.
37. *Weakness* of the *knees*.
38. A *burning* and *heat* all over the *body*.

Etmuller.

39. A

39. A pain in the belly. *Willis.*

A scurvy sometimes degenerates into a *dropfy*, an *atrophy* or *waste*, an *apoplexy*, *epilepsy*, a *stupidity*, or *convulsions*. *Barbette and Deckers.*

There is a kind of scorbutic *cholic*, when the sick complains of a violent pain in the loins. This often terminates in a *palsy*. *Waldschmidius.*

The *red sand* usually found in the urine of scorbutic persons, often produces the strangury and gravelly pains. *Ephem. Germ. Anno 1730.*

Scorbutic persons sometimes die suddenly, but generally dropfical or consumptive. *Barbette and Deckers.*

Good and Bad Signs.

The scurvy is generally worse than ordinary in the spring and autumn, it is severe in grown persons and old folks.

When inveterate and hereditary, it is difficult to cure.

Barbette and Deckers.

When the scurvy has thoroughly fixed itself, is seldom cured; it can then only be palliated. *Waldschmidius.*

Difficulty of breathing is not so dangerous a symptom as it is commonly thought. *Barbette and Deckers.*

The *crackling* of the bones, scarce admits of any cure. *Willis.*

The scurvy with a *diarrhœa*, is the most dangerous. *Eugalenus.*

Spots of the skin are always a good sign of an ill cause breaking out. *Etmuller.*

Such persons as feed, for a long time together,
on

on salted flesh meats, smoaked and dried, are most subject to the scurvy.

People who accustom themselves to the drinking of drams, are often attacked by the scurvy; and persons who live high, and use but little exercise.

Charleton.

The Gout.

Those that are seized with the gout are usually taken with it about the latter end of January, or the beginning of February on a sudden, with scarce any previous warning, except it be they feel a little *disorder* at their *stomach*, from indigestion, for some weeks before; they may be also sensible of some *wind* in, or *weight* at, their *stomach*, which daily encreases, till the fit comes thundering on. Some days before, a kind of *numbness* is felt, and a sensation, as if some windy vapours were descending by the muscles of the thigh, with *catchings* of the *nerves*; then also, the day before the fit, the *appetite* is uncommonly *voracious*. The person going well to bed shall be awakened about two in the morning, with a *pain* in his *toe*, or *heel*, or *ankle*, or *instep*: this pain seems to him, as if the bone was dislocated, with a sensation like that of luke-warm water poured on the membranes of those parts; upon this immediately follows a *tremor* and *shivering* and a sort of *fever*. This pain, which is at first, but gentle, gradually encreases (the shiverings at the same time abating) and grows worse and worse every hour, till towards night, lodging itself on the several bones of the foot, violently extending, as it were, the parts, or tearing the ligaments,

ligaments, sometimes tormenting the foot, with a corroding pain, as if dogs were gnawing the parts, and sometimes, as if they were pressed and squeezed together. The part affected has also such a lively sense, that the patient can neither bear the weight of the bed-cloaths, nor the shaking of the chamber from any one's walking in it. The pain generally continues twenty-four hours after its first seizure, after which time, the gouty person gains a little respite from his pain, gets into a breathing sweat, falls asleep, and when he awakes, finds the pain abated, and the *part swoln*. In a few days, the *other foot* is seized and afflicted in the same manner; sometimes, indeed, the gout in the beginning, seizes both feet at once. After both feet have been thus regularly seized, the succeeding fits are more irregular, both as to the time of their invasion and duration: the pains however are most violent in the night-time, and remit in the morning.

In strong young persons, those who have not had the gout often, it commonly terminates in about fourteen days. In elderly people, and such as have been accustomed to it, it will last perhaps two months. Those who have laboured under it many years, are seldom quit of it, until they come to a very advanced age.

For the first fourteen days, the *urine* is *high coloured*, and, after standing, deposits a *red sediment* of a sandy look; and the *body* is commonly *costive* for the first fortnight. The *appetite fails*, and the patient is seized all over with a *shivering* towards night; also a kind of *heaviness* and troublesome sensation attend even the parts that are

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free of the gout, thro' the whole course of it. When the fit is gone off, an intolerable *itching* comes on, especially *between* the *toes*, and a kind of *branny scales* are cast off, and all the *skin* of the foot *peels* off.

When the gout is of many years standing, or has been disturbed with improper medicines, the symptoms are very different; for then it seizes the *hands*, the *wrists*, the *elbows*, and other parts of the body, sometimes *distorting* the *fingers*, taking away the use of them, and in process of time, it generates *concretions* about the joints and ligaments, resembling chalk or crabs eyes. Sometimes it occasions a *whitish swelling* in the *elbows* almost as big as an egg, which is gradually inflamed. Sometimes it seizes the *thigh* and excites there a sort of sensation, like as if a great weight was hung upon it, yet without any exquisite pain; but descending from thence to the *knee*, it rages there most furiously, and thus it makes cruel havock of the limbs one after the other, until it has quite crippled the patient.

The signs of the gout's striking in, are

1. *Great sickness.*
2. *Vomiting.*
3. *Some pain in the belly.*

Sydenham.

The gout threatens *death* only, when it seizes the trunk of the body.

When the gout affects the *head*, it produces several and very dangerous effects, as

1. *The head-ach.*
2. *Vertigo.*
3. *Apoplexy.*
4. *Convulsions.*

5. *Palsy,*

5. *Palsy, &c.**Musgrave.*

In persons long afflicted with the gout, the pain is gradually diminished every fit, and at last, they are rather afflicted with sickness than pain.

The more violent the pain is, the sooner the fit is over, and the greater and longer the intermission will be ; and so on the contrary.

*Sydenham.**The SCIATICA, or HYP-GOUT,*

Is sometimes occasioned by taking cold, by lying on the ground, by a fall, a sudden blow or contusion, a dislocation of some joint, immoderate venery, or some preceding distemper.

The symptoms are

1. A *heaviness* in the part afflicted, and not moveable without great difficulty, with a slight *numbness* and sort of *stinging* in the part ; in some with violent, pungent and hot pain, like the rolling of a serpent.

2. Sometimes a *fever*.

3. The *pains* often so great, that the patient cannot lie in bed.

4. A great *pain* in the *loins* affecting the neighbouring joints, stretching itself down to the ham, thence to the leg, the instep, and foot.

5. In time the *leg withers*, becomes very feeble and grows shorter, with a miserable lameness : some hop along upon their toes, others tread inwards, some outwards, &c.

Cælius Aurelianus.

The VENEREAL DISEASE

Shews itself in the following manner. Soon after impure coition, most commonly appears in men

1. An *inflammation* and *swelling* in the *prepuce*, or in the private parts in women.

2. *Heat of urine*.

3. A *gonorrhæa*. Which see * below.

4. *Swellings* in the *groins*.

5. *Pustules* in the *penis* and other parts, which turn to *fordid* and *malignant* ulcers.

In process of time

6. *Corrosions* of the *bones*.

7. Very violent *pains*, particularly in the *night-time*.

8. *Knots* in the *joints*, like those of the *gout*.

9. *Heats* in the *palms* of the *hands* and *soles* of the *feet*.

10. *Chops*, *excoriations*, *warts*, &c.

11. A *falling off* of the *hairs* about the *anus*.

12. *Red*, *yellow*, or *livid spots*.

13. *Inflamed testicles*.

14. *Hoarseness*.

15. A *relaxation* and *erosion* of the *uvula* in the *mouth*.

16. An *ulcer* on the *palate*, and on the inside of the *nostrils*.

17. A *tingling noise* of the *ears*.

18. *Deafness*.

19. *Blindness*.

20. The *scab*.

21. *Consumption*, &c.

But all these symptoms do not happen to every individual; this distemper lies often concealed under



under the mask of the *scurvy* and *gout*; as the patient will often obstinately deny having been concerned with an infected person.

* In a *gonorrhæa* in men a *humour* flows out at the *penis* with great pain.

1. A feminal *watery* liquor issues forth, which afterwards gradually grows *yellow*; then it grows *sharper*, at last *green* or *blue*, and is very often offensive to the smell.

2. *Pain* is felt in making water.

3. The *prepuce* and *glans* of the *penis* *swell*.

4. Small ulcers grow on the *prepuce* and *glans*.

5. A frequent *erection* of the *penis*.

In women the *internal parts* of the *vagina* are *ulcerated*, and they discharge a purulent and livid *matter*, with a great deal of *pain* and uneasiness.

A *true gonorrhæa* is that in which the true *semen* flows out: a *spurious gonorrhæa*, called *not virulent*, is when matter flows from the *penis* and not the *semen*; and that without titillation or a venereal itching, continuing a long while without any great loss of strength, much like the *whites* in women. This is called by some, a *gleet*.

Etmuller.

A *gonorrhæa* will turn to a *pox*, if neglected, or stopped too soon. *Pitcairn.*

The venereal disease is contagious by carnal copulation, fucking, handling, by the spittle, sweat, the genital liquor, and exhalations; and in the part it is contracted by, it usually shews itself first. *Boerhaave.*

C H A P. X.

Of DISORDERS of the SKIN.

An ERYSIPELAS, or ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE,
GENERALLY seizes the face. The patient
 is taken suddenly, whilst he is in the open
 air.

1. The part affected swells a little, with
2. Great pain.
3. Intense redness, and
4. Great heat.
5. The skin is beset with a vast number of
 small pustules, which when the inflammation is
 increased, become small blisters.
6. The disorder gradually creeps further and
 further, and spreads itself from place to place, and
 is attended with
7. A fever.

Sydenham.

An erysipelas struck inwards is dangerous;
 but from within outwards, is good. *Hippocrates.*

An erysipelas may be known from an inflam-
 mation, thus: press the skin gently with the finger
 and if it grows white and presently again becomes
 red it is not an inflammation, which requires
 more forceable pressing to render the part white.
Etmuller.

The ITCH

Is of two kinds, the moist and the dry. The
 moist

moist appears under the form of ulcers in the skin; the *dry* represents a dried and thickened matter. *Etmuller.*

The itch is a red hardness of the skin out of which many small pustules arise, (especially about the joints and between the fingers.) *Willis.* Of which some are moister and some are dryer. A matter is discharged from some of them, which produces great itching, and spreads very fast.

The rougher it is and the more it itches, the more difficult it is to cure.

The *dry* itch is more difficult to cure than the *moist*.

The itch in young people often preserves them from other distempers, or carries them off and cures them.

In old people, the itch is hard to cure.

If the itch continues long, it may degenerate into a leprosy.

Celsus.

No infection of any distemper (except the plague) is more certainly or sooner propagated and spread than the itch. *Willis.*

A LEPROSY

Is a-kin to a confirmed scurvy, for it is the highest and most stubborn degree of a scorbutic itch. The contagion is sometimes propagated to the third and fourth generation. Among the external signs are,

1. The *skin* appears tending to a *livid* or a *black* colour; sometimes yellowish, and a red inclining to black.

2. When the *part affected* is exposed to the air, it is presently *wrinkled* and grows cold, the whole

whole appears greasy, so that water sprinkled upon it, will scarce stick to it; it gradually grows thick and is wrinkled and rough. It looks as if sprinkled with bran, sometimes purple, sometime whitish, especially in the face, and is deformed with many bunches and *soft swellings* without pain, especially behind the *ears*, about the *forehead*, the *chin* and *limbs*, which are affected with a *scurf* and a stiff dry *scab*, and other pustules.

An inveterate leprosy is incurable.

An *Impetigo* (see * below) or eruptions like *tetters*, rising about the fingers and toes, with small hairs growing up, is a bad sign.

Etmuller.

The leprosy most commonly breaks out first about the elbows and knees, and presently spreads further, and gradually shews itself all over the body. *Turner.*

* There is a disorder called an *impetigo*, between an itch and a leprosy, which is most commonly incurable, if it degenerates into a leprous disorder. It often comes on upon the venereal distemper, or an inveterate scurvy.

In this disorder the *pimples*, or little red pustules, sometimes single, sometimes a great many together, rise in several parts of the body, but especially the arms and legs, to which more fresh ones join, and enlarging their borders broader, they spread themselves into a circle. The surface of every one of these appears a little *white* and *scaly*; if scratched, the scales fall off, and often water oozes out, which is presently dried up, and hardens again into a scaly crust.

This.

This distemper sometimes attacks one limb only.
Willis.

C H A P. XI.

A CONTUSION of the HEAD

SOMETIMES cracks the skull. The signs of a fracture are several :

1. Bilious vomiting.
2. Giddiness.
3. Bleeding at the mouth or nostrils.

Etmuller.

4. Tingling noises in the ears.
5. Dimness of sight.
6. Pains of the head.
7. Fever.

Boerhaave.

8. Sudden loss of speech, and shortly after
9. Delirium.
10. Convulsions.
11. Palsy.

When the injury received is very great, these symptoms happen in the beginning ; when the hurt is slighter, on the 4th or 7th day.

Etmuller.

In contusions of the skull, and wounds of the brain, a violent inflammation of the eye, with a swelling,

a swelling, redness and pricking pain, happening on the 7th or 11th day, is a sign of approaching death. *Baglivi.*

The PUNCTURE of a TENDON,

Occasioned by unskillful bleeding, occasions the danger of the loss of a limb to the hazard of life. Those who have a tendon pricked in bleeding do not immediately feel much pain, but in twelve hours after bleeding complain of it, not so much in the orifice lately made, as in the parts tending to the arm-pits, where at last the pain fixes itself, and is felt most when the arm is extended. On the part hurt there arises a *swelling* about the size of a small nut, and a *watery humour* constantly *flows* out of the orifice. *Sydenham.*



C H A P. XII.

Of DISTEMPERS incident to WOMEN.

The GREEN SICKNESS

IS a disorder peculiar to virgins or widows.
Its symptoms are

1. *Pale complexion* attended with a *bluish* or *reddish* circle under the eyes.
2. *Sadnefs.*

3. *A slow*

3. A *slow fever*.
4. An *irregular pulse*.
5. *Vomiting* in the day time.

Etmuller.

6. *Listlessness*.
7. *Sloth*.
8. *Swelling* of the *face* and *eyebrows*.
9. *Palpitation* of the *heart*.
10. *Difficulty* of *breathing*.
11. *Drowsiness*.
12. *Absurd longings*, &c.

Riverius.

A suppression of the menses is generally an effect only of this disorder. *Etmuller.*

The WHITES

Is a disorder to which women only are subject; and it is worth while to distinguish it from an *ulcer* of the *womb* and a *gonorrhæa*. The *whites* are usually attended with a spontaneous *lassitude*, and a heavy aking *pain* of the *loins*. The *humour* discharged is for the most part *white*, now and then *yellowish*, *watery*, and more or less *slimy*. In the beginning it is *mild* and without *smell*, but by degrees grows *sharp* and *excruciating*.

In an *ulcer* of the *womb*, a *pain* with *itching* in the *womb* or at its *neck* is perceived from the very beginning; the matter discharged from it is *bloody* or *purulent*, *white*, and often *fetid*.

A *gonorrhæa* is attended with a moist *excruciating pain* and *heat* of *urine*, with *strangury*, which grows worse at the time of making water. The discharge is usually less than in the *whites*, but much thicker, (and does not stop on the coming

coming on of the menses, but flows with them, which is not the case in the *whites*. Charleton.)

Fuller.

Of CONCEPTION.

The signs are

1. A retention of the *semen* in the womb.
2. Suppression of the *menses*.
3. Loathing of food.
4. Swelling of the belly, rising pointed towards the stomach.
5. A gentle regular motion felt in the womb.
6. Swelling of the breasts, and milk in them.
7. The nipples changing to a livid colour.

Sennertus.

8. Soon after conception, a certain shivering or wandering sense of cold, with rushings, spreads itself over the whole body; and the women complain that they feel what they cannot describe. Hence succeed,

9. Vomitings.
10. False appetites.
11. Brown spots appearing on the face.

Pregnancy is distinguished from a dropsy, by the fresh colour of the face, and sprightliness of the eyes, which in a dropsy are lost. The water, in dropical women, is felt to fall from side to side, as they turn themselves in bed, and may be perceived to fluctuate upon handling the belly.

Etmuller.

In women with child the face continues in its natural state, or grows thinner; but in dropsies, it commonly swells and is discoloured. Barbette.

A MOLE

A MOLE

Is a lump of fleshy matter, of no certain shape, destitute of bones and bowels, bred in the womb by an imperfect conception; sometimes there happens but one, sometimes more are generated and brought away at the same time. Women have sometimes gone with them for several years together.

A *mole* is easily distinguished from a true conception by its *motion*, which is but tremulous and palpitating; nor does it happen upon every change of situation, as in a true conception: besides, a *mole* falls with a *dead heavy weight* from side to side, as often as the woman turns in her bed. Further, a true conception may be discerned from a mole, by the shape of the *belly*, which in a true conception, rises chiefly towards the navel and is pointed, each side being at the same time somewhat depressed; whereas, in the case of a mole the belly is distended equally every way. The *breasts* indeed *swell*, but there is *no real milk* in them, but an undigested matter.

Moles are attended with danger when alone, without a foetus. But they sometimes continue to old age and occasion no other inconvenience than an uneasiness and a weight.

Sennertus.

A WINDY MOLE

Will also *stop the menses*, *swell the belly* and occasion *milk* in the *breasts*, so that women afflicted with it shall think themselves with child. And this disorder will continue a year or longer, after which, either by the use of medicines or by

L

labour-

labour-pains, a flatulent eruption of wind breaks from the womb and the big-belly goes off. Sometime it passes away insensibly.

But even this may be distinguished from a true conception; as

1. The swelling does not rise exactly in the middle of the belly, but extends itself every way, one while growing bigger, at another time less.

2. It is attended with considerable *tightness* and *pain*; but

3. The *swelling* is *less weighty* than in a true conception.

Etmuller.

A DROPSY of the WOMB

May be distinguished from another dropsy by

1. A *fluctuation* of the water contained in the womb, with a falling of it from one side to the other.

2. An *insensibility* of the *swelling*, when pressed.

3. A great *weight* pressing on the private parts.

4. The *brisk colour* of the *face*.

5. Not being *thirsty*.

6. The *swelling* *beginning* in the *lower parts*.

If a dropsy of the womb comes on after conception, the child within two or three months is brought away by abortion. Tis likewise observable, that upon the discharge of the water the woman dies.

Etmuller.

ABORTION, or MISCARRIAGE

Is an untimely exclusion of the child. The usual symptoms preceding it are

1. A *heaviness* about the *loins* and *hips*.

2. A *list-*

2. A listlessness.
3. Loss of appetite.
4. Shiverings and tremblings succeeding by turns.
5. Pains of the head, particularly in the bottom of the eyes.

6. Flagging of the breasts.

But the most certain sign of a miscarriage, is

7. A violent and almost continued pain about the kidneys and loins, with a bearing down; which if attended with

8. A discharge of blood or water, shew abortion is at hand.

Riverius.

Women never recover that are seized with convulsions at the time of miscarriage, or just after. *Aretæus.*

A miscarriage with the first child is more than ordinarily dangerous. *Riverius.*

A miscarriage is attended with greater danger, if it should happen the 6th, 7th or 8th month. *Allen.*

Sometimes there happens an untimely flowing of the waters for some weeks before the birth, which threatens danger, for 'tis to be feared that the child is dead; though it sometimes happens without any ill consequences attending it. *Et-muller.*

Of DIFFICULT BIRTHS, &c.

Some women go longer with child than others, as seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven months. Some have been known to go out the whole year.

Children born the 8th month die more frequently than those born the 7th.

La Mote.

L 2

Labour-

Labour-pains tending to the feet and arms, is a bad sign.

Women who have an easy labour for the first child, have afterwards difficult labours, and often die either at the time of delivery or soon after; and, on the contrary, the more difficult the first labour is, so much the more easy are the following ones.

A *dead child*, a flux of *blood* preceding the birth, or *convulsions*, are circumstances which make delivery more than ordinarily difficult and hazardous.

Etmuller.

A *continual inclination* to go to *stool* is an almost infallible sign, before birth, that the child is dead.

Baglivi.

If the *after-birth* is not brought away, it soon putrifies. Hence proceed,

1. *Fevers.*
2. Violent racking *pains* in the *bowels* and about the womb just below the navel.

If it happens to come away by little and little, it frequently occasions

3. Violent *flooding.*
4. *Difficulty* of *breathing.*
5. An intolerable *stinking breath.*
6. *Faintings*, and
7. *Convulsions.*

When the purgings of the womb after birth have a *cadaverous smell*, it is a certain sign that part of the *after-birth* remains still behind in the womb, which gradually comes away putrified.

Waldschmadius.

Gentle *perspiration* to the 7th or 9th day puts women out of danger, whereas otherwise they seldom

feldom escape without a fever, or some other more violent symptoms. *Etmuller.*

A MILK-FEVER

Usually comes on about the third or fourth day after delivery, and continues generally two or three days, till the milk is perfectly formed : it goes off again about the seventh or ninth day, with a gentle breathing sweat.

All acute and malignant child-bed fevers, prove of bad consequence, unless accidentally prevented in the beginning by a *looseness*, a *purg- ing* of the *womb*, or some such other evacuation.

A *tingling* in the *ears*, and a *heaviness* of the *head*, coming on about the third or fourth day, are particular indications of violent nervous symptoms ; which if attended with great *anxi- ety*, *difficulty* of *breathing*, with a *weak* and *irregu- lar pulse*, the case is desperate.

Etmuller.

The MILIARY FEVER

Takes its name from the pustules or bladders resembling in shape and size the seeds of millet ; the bladders are at first filled with a watery mat- ter, which afterwards turns yellow, not much unlike the colour of a pearl. There are two species of this fever, *simple* and *compound*. It is called *simple*, when these pustules appear alone ; but when a *rash* is interspersed with them, it is called *compound*. This fever is attended fre- quently with

1. *Pains* like those of the gravel, pleurisy, rheumatism, and labour.

2. An *oppression* of the *breast*.

L 3

3. *Sinking*

3. *Sinking of the spirits.*
4. *Want of sleep.*
5. *Sighings.*
6. *A hurry of spirits.*
7. *A quick and low pulse.*
8. The *eruptions* generally appear on the breast, neck, and sometimes over the whole body.
9. they usually appear about the tenth or eleventh day from the beginning of the fever, and if it proceeds regularly, generally decline about the eighteenth, otherwise not till about the twenty-first or twenty-second day.

A *diarrhæa* happening in this fever, prevents the eruption and the purging of the womb, and of course is dangerous.

Difficulty of breathing, loss of speech, tremblings of the tongue, are very threatening symptoms.

A DELIRIUM attending lying-in women, is a symptom of the worst importance, generally terminating in death, or degenerating into a long continued madness, which often proves perpetual.

C H A P. XIII.

Of CHILDREN'S DISTEMPERS *in general.*

The RED-GUM

GENERALLY afflicts infants the third or fourth day after their birth, with *purple miliary eruptions* in the skin, which soon disappear; it seldom requires the assistance of a physician. *Etmuller.*

The GRIPEs

In new-born infants may be discovered by the following symptoms:

1. Continually *crying.*
2. *Kicking* with their feet.
3. *Discharging* great quantities of *wind.*
4. *Green stools.*
5. *Convulsive motions* of the bowels.

Etmuller.

A CONSUMPTION

In infants, may be known by the following symptoms.

1. A *wasting* of the *limbs.*
2. *Swelling* of the *belly*, and its growing *hard.*
3. *Liquid* and *copious stools.*

Etmuller.

The

The EPILEPSY

Sometimes attacks children within the first month after their birth, and at the time of cutting their teeth; it is generally preceded by

1. *Frequent yawnings.*
2. *Stretchings.*
3. *Fluttering motions of the eyes and eye-brows.*
4. *Disorderly motions of the hands.*
5. *Extensions of the arms.*
6. *Tremors.*
7. *Frightfulness.*
8. *Want of sleep.*

Willis.

CUTTING *the* TEETH

Is attended with the following symptoms :

1. *Itchings of the gums.*
2. *Inflammation of the jaws.*
3. *Frights.*
4. *Startings in their sleep.*
5. *Want of sleep.*
6. *Slaverings.*
7. *Vomiting.*
8. *Fainting.*
9. *Tremblings.*
10. *Diarrhæa.*
11. *Fever.*
12. *Convulsions.*
13. *Swellings in the gums, which turn to ulcers.*
14. *Green stools.*

Hippocrates.

WORMS

Coming away of their own accord, either by the mouth or back-side, are almost always attended

tended with danger. The chief symptoms of worms are

1. *Much spittle in the mouth upon an empty stomach.*
2. *Scratching the nostrils.*
3. *Frightfulness in sleep.*
4. *Grinding of the teeth in sleep.*
5. *Swelled belly.*
6. *A dry cough.*
7. *Looseness.*
8. *Thirst.*
9. *Gnawings when the stomach is empty.*
10. *Paleness and redness of the countenance alternately.*

Etmuller.

The RICKETS

Is but a new disease among children. *Boerhave.* And owes it original to a weakness of the nerves. *Mayew.* Its symptoms are

1. *Looseness and softness of the flesh.*
2. *Weakness and languor.*
3. *Sluggishness.*
4. *The head grows beyond its due size.*
5. *The face grows fuller and more florid.*
6. *The fleshy parts below the head, waste.*
7. *There are protuberances about some of the joints, particularly in the wrists.*
8. *The bones of the legs and arms grow crooked.*
9. *The forehead projects.*
10. *The teeth are bred slow and troublesome.*
11. *The teeth grow loose by very slight injuries. Sometimes they grow black and fall out in pieces.*

12. The

118 The PHYSICAL FRIEND.

12. The *breast* grows *narrow* from the *sides* and rises in the middle.

13. A blown-up *fulness* of the *belly*.

14. A frequent *cough*.

15. *Difficulty* of *breathing*.

Glisson.

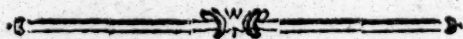
This distemper seldom proves mortal, unless the symptoms encrease, and it degenerates into a consumption or a dropsy.

The sooner it comes on after the birth, the more dangerous it is.

Those who are not cured before the fifth year, are unhealthy for their whole lives after.

Scabs or *itchings* coming on in this distemper, conduce very much to its cure.

Mayow.



C H A P. XIV.

Of POISONS.

THE human body is injured by poison two ways, either by taking it *inwardly*, or by receiving it *outwardly*.

I. The symptoms of being poisoned inwardly are

1. *Nasty* and *unsavoury* belches.

2. A surprising *change* of the *pulse*.

3. *Failure*

3. *Failure of strength.*
 4. *Pressure and palpitation of the heart.*
 5. *Faintings.*
 6. *Giddiness.*
 7. *Dimness of sight.*
 8. *Tremblings.*
 9. *Convulsions.*
 10. *Hiccups.*
 11. *Insensibility.*
 12. *Gnawing pains of stomach and bowels.*
 13. *Thirst.*
 14. *Suppression of urine.*
 15. *Vomiting of filthy matter.*
 16. *Looseness.*
 17. *Coldness of the hands and feet.*
 18. *Cold sweats.*
 19. *Swelling of the tongue.*
 20. *Blackness and swelling of the lips.*
 21. *Distension and swelling of the stomach and parts adjacent.*
 22. *The whole body sometimes swelled and bloated.*
 23. *Black eruptions on the skin.*
 24. **DEATH.**
- But all these symptoms center not always in the same person.

II. Poisons communicated by the *bite* or *sting*.

The bite of a *viper*, is fatal in seven hours. The symptoms following the bite are,

1. *Sharp and pricking pains* where the wound was received, also
2. *A swelling*, first red, afterwards turning black and blue, sensibly spreading.

3. The

3. The *skin frets* and breaks out into little bladders.

In some space of time comes on,

4. A surprizing *faintness*.

5. A *quick, weak, and sometimes intermitting pulse*.

6. *Palpitation* of the heart.

7. *Stupefaction* of Senses.

8. Great *sickness* at stomach.

9. *Bilious vomiting*.

10. *Dulness* of sight.

11. Sometimes *pains* about the *navel* or *liver*.

12. *Difficulty* of breathing.

13. *Hiccups*.

14. *Tremors*.

15. *Convulsions*.

16. *Cold sweats, &c.*

If the patient should survive this, yet a swelling, with inflammation, remains for some time in the part wounded ; little pustules break out round it, and the skin grows universally yellow, as in the jaundice.

The bite of the *aspe*, kills a man in three hours, and occasions

1. *Heaviness* of head.

2. *Dimness* of sight.

3. *Dulness* of senses.

4. *Numbness*.

5. *Drowsiness*.

6. *Paleness*.

7. *Coldness*.

8. Frequent yawning.

9. *Convulsions, &c.*

Poison

Poison by a *spider* occasions

1. *Coldness* and *shivering*.
2. *Swelling* of the *belly*.
3. *Wind* in the *bowels*.
4. *Paleness*.
5. *Involuntary tears*.
6. *Trembling* of the *hands* and *feet*.
7. *Convulsive symptoms*.
8. *Cold sweats*.
9. *Constant* and *fruitless inclinations* to make
water.
10. *Extension* of the *yard*.

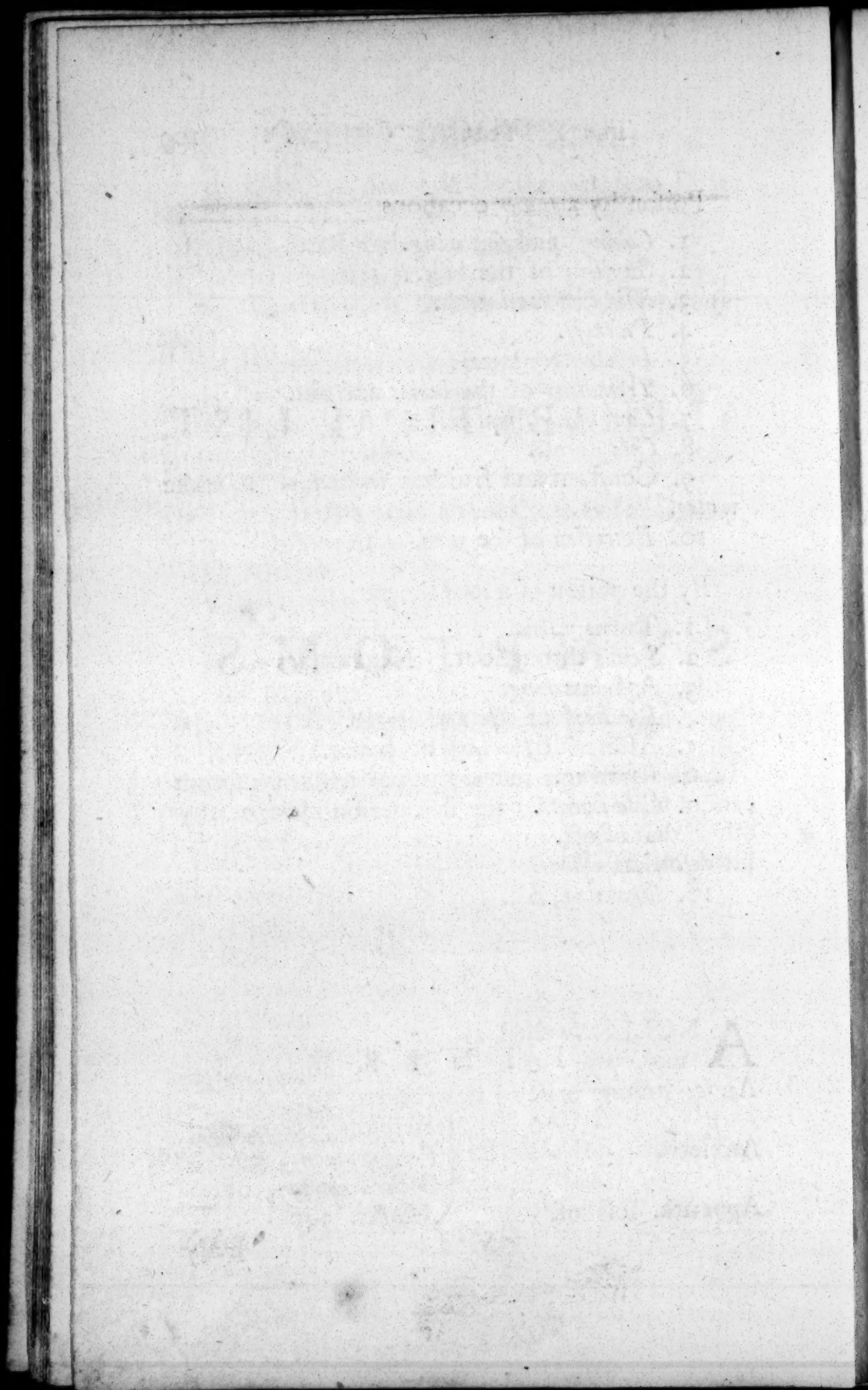
By the poison of a *toad* the patient

1. Turns *yellow*.
2. *Swells* throughout. Next ensues
3. A *stammering*.
4. *Blackness* of *lips* and *tongue*.
5. *Asthmatic shortness* of *breath*.
6. *Vomiting*.
7. *Cold sweats*.
8. *Giddiness*.
9. *Convulsions*.
10. *Swooning*, &c.

F I N I S.

M

AN



A N

ALPHABETICAL LIST

O F

S Y M P T O M S.

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